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AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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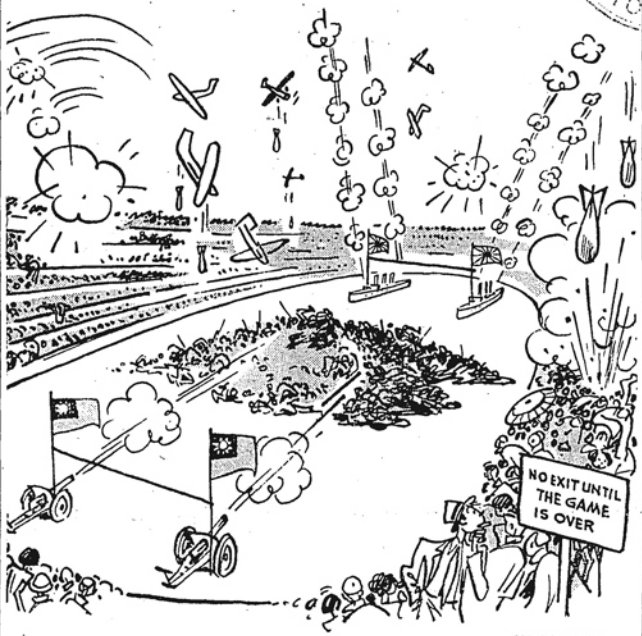
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SHANGHAI-WOOSUNG CHAMPIONSHIP

BY SAPAJOU

FIRMNESS AND RESTRAINT

The firmness of the British note to Japan on the attack on the British Ambassador to China is strengthened by the restraint of the requests which it makes. It will be seen that His Majesty's Government take a broad view which covers such excesses as the bombing of Nantao in laying down the principle of international law for differentiating between combatant and non-combatant. That is a notable stand against deterioration in observance of humane conventions. For the rest the Japanese Government has no reason to regard the note as derogatory to national pride. The situation is so described that it may be satisfactorily disposed of by exercising the ordinary qualities of gentlemanly conduct. Japan has no claim to material compensation. Having regard to principles which still hold good among civilized communities, the obligation on her is all the stronger to give due consideration to the note's representations. Failure carries no material penalty, but it may involve moral liabilities which friends of Japan will hope she will not incur.

GOOD PROGRESS

General satisfaction will be felt at the good news of the progress which is being made by Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen. It is probable that the issue of bulletins may soon be discontinued—a definite proof of the patient's emergence from the more anxious stages of his illness. It is perhaps not indiscreet to suggest that the feminine and wifely firmness which promptly put a ban on all visitors, as soon as Lady Knatchbull-Hugessen had arrived and taken stock of the situation, gave His Excellency's medical attendants most welcome reinforcement. All over the world fervent hopes have been expressed for his early recovery. It is comforting to learn that everything points to fulfillment of them. British Shanghai-liners have long learnt to admire the Foully U.S. Marines who so fully play their part in every activity of this city. That admiration now is strengthened by a deep sense of gratitude to the American Marine C. Thomson, who so pluckily offers his blood for the transfusion desired to cope with the wounded Ambassador's condition in its early stage. It was an act typical of the traditions of a fine corps which commands respect and affection from one shore of the Pacific to the other.

TOKYO'S REGRETS

It is satisfactory to note that the official spokesman at Tokyo is disposed to follow the same line as the Japanese authorities here and express regret—albeit a trifle diffidently—at the attack on the British Ambassador's cars by Japanese aeroplanes. It is not at all clear what he is endeavouring to convey when he says that it is "unthinkable that a Japanese plane could have intentionally dropped a bomb and fired on the Ambassador's car." No-one imagines that the airmen made their attack knowing that the British Ambassador was in the car. But that they did make the attack is unquestionable as the apologies tendered here have shown, apart from the reports from the Ambassador's own staff. Still the spokesman appears at least to admit the main feature of

the affair and in that respect he deserves credit which cannot unfortunately be given to the broadcast announcer on J.V.J. and J.K.J. at Tokyo. That official in giving the usual English broadcast of events at 9 p.m. on Aug. 26 asserted that the British Ambassador had been shot owing to the lawless acts of the "outrageous Chinese soldiery." It is to be hoped that steps will be taken to correct this amazing perversion of facts. Incidentally, in view of Japanese complaints that the famous phrase the "outrageous Chinese" first brought prominently to notice by General Kiyoshi Katsuki conveyed an inaccurate sense of the actual epithet in Japanese, it would be interesting to know why the Tokyo English broadcast adheres to it. Despite the cabled reports of official Japanese regrets at the attack on the British Ambassador's car it is by no means certain that the Japanese public has been of the true facts. It seems possible that the Broadcast announcement in English was merely a translation of the information officially made available to the people of Japan in their own language. If this is so it might be well if the Japanese authorities were asked to reconsider that breach of international courtesy.

SINO-SOVIET PACT

Obviously the announcement of the terms of the Non-Aggression Treaty concluded between Moscow and Nanking has given pleasure to China. At this particular juncture it is natural that China should be gratified at being able to point to a diplomatic achievement which formally indicates sympathy with her aspirations. Experience shows that modern pacts are not quite as smooth as they seem and the critical observer is apt to inquire whether the simile of the iceberg should not be evoked. That is to say for clauses which appear on the surface of the official communiqué the wonder is whether there are other clauses below the surface of no less importance and significance. This, of course, does not cast any imputation or reflection on the diplomats who have so correctly endorsed the principles of collective security, nevertheless it is inevitable that in a world where ideological principles seem to be directing influence of national policies questions may be asked regarding the possibility of some ideological conditions prevailing in the background. This journal is not disposed to work itself up into a frenzy of apprehension because China has held out a hand of friendship to a communist country, France has done the same, and Great Britain is by no means unsympathetic with certain aspects of Soviet development although Great Britain could, in no small degree, refuse to turn either the right or the left in support of the ideological system. China is, for example, on good terms with Italy and Germany and it is generally declared that her friendship with Germany is not in any way prejudiced by the pact which Germany recently signed with Japan, though that pact was a declared intention to form an anti-communist front. Perhaps as the years pass these curious ideological fronts will outlive their usefulness and it may be found that China has been wise in her generation in ignoring the risks of signing for the sake of the purpose of ensuring friendly relations with a powerful neighbour. That is all that can be said on the subject at the moment if criticism is to be based on established facts and not on surmise and conjecture.

SIR FREDERICK MAZE

Sir Frederick Maze was among the passengers arriving in Shanghai by the Empress of Canada. Sir Frederick, it will be recalled, left for England in April as Counsellor to Dr. H. H. Kung, China's Special Envoy to the Coronation of Their Majesties. During his stay in England Sir Frederick has been engaged in many official activities and it was reported that on one occasion he was induced by the British Broadcasting Corporation to give a "television" talk on China. Somewhat or other exact information regarding that interesting event has not found its way to Shanghai. If it actually took place it will be instructive to hear from Sir Frederick something of his experiences. He arrives to find Shanghai extremely preoccupied, but he is too experienced a hand to be discomfited thereby. It will be distressing to him to note that just when the Customs Returns were betokening a welcome buoyancy in trade conditions a shattering blow has been delivered against the fabric of which the service under his leadership is so important an upholder.

WILL HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF?

The Japanese Army, on landing near Shanghai, has not apparently made the mistake of 1932, of immediately pressing forward from the direction of Woosung, but it has at once jumped to the second stage of its former campaign by effecting a landing near Liuhu, whence it has advanced to Lotien so that it is well on the left flank of the Chinese forces. Developments may rapidly accrue. In 1932 the Chinese evaded this flank movement by a swift retreat which was not unskillfully executed. The Japanese military spokesmen have indicated an intention to entrap the Chinese pressing round Shanghai in a pincer-like movement. Success in carrying out that plan depends on the ability of its authors to prevent a Chinese retreat. Whether that condition exists the events of the next few days should make clear. The arrival of the Japanese Army indicates that the situation will tend to crystallize in developing a definite strategic significance by which the comparative strengths of the opposing forces may be more clearly ascertained. On the face of them the Japanese plans suggest an on objective speedy contact with the idea of precipitating a large-scale engagement. Chinese dispositions may refuse to favour this aspiration by relying on a process of guerrilla warfare, albeit on a more coherent and wider scale than that term usually implies. It would be unwise to imagine that the Chinese Higher Command had not foreseen the landing at Liuhu in the light of experience in 1932. Nor should it be forgotten that Japanese naval reconnaissance a few days ago indicated a possibility of landing at Chapoo.

SINO-BRITISH RELATIONS

In the summer number of "The China Quarterly," Mr. Han Lin-wu develops the theme that Sino-British relations extend beyond the trading interests which are the main inspiration of British effort in China. The two nations Mr. Han Lin-wu argues have cultural traditions in common. Confucius "princely man," is comparable with the English conception of a gentleman. Courtesy, civility, tolerance are virtues appreciated by England as much as by China. The development of these relations on such happy lines is discerned as based on the British memorandum of December 18, 1926, described by Sir Austen Chamberlain as a "Christmas card" because it was published on Christmas Day that year. An important document in declaring the fundamental principle that the solution of Chinese problems is the right of the Chinese gave a sympathetic recognition to the aspirations of young China and represented the turning point in Sino-British understanding. Another article in the quarterly is one by Professor P. C. Kuo giving an excellent survey of American Far Eastern policy. The Professor considers that the policy of isolation or withdrawal would be most impolitic and that certain responsibilities cannot be evaded by the United States.

SHOWING THE FLAG

The disclosure that the cars in the Ambassador's party, when it was attacked by Japanese aeroplanes, did not carry the flags on the radiators but actually had them on staffs well above the tops of the roofs is interesting. So, too, is the disclosure that the flags were 27 inches by 18 inches square each. In commenting on this subject it was assumed that the flags were of ordinary size and were borne on the radiator bonnets. Apparently this was not so, because it was desired to keep the driver's vision free from possible interference, so actually when the cars left Nanking and when they arrived in Shanghai the flag staffs were, as already described, hoisted perpendicularly on the roofs of the cars. As the aeroplanes which machine-gunned the car flew down to a height of within 200 ft. off the ground and actually fired through the side of the car it seems as if the airmen should have been able to detect the significance of the flags, although it must be stated, in fairness to them, that there is a difference of opinion on that point, for allowances must be made for the speed at which the aeroplane flew, and the preoccupation involved in steering the plane and directing the aim of the particular weapons with which they were concerned.

CHINESE POLITICS

SINO-SOVIET NON-AGGRESSION TREATY

Principles of 1928 Renunciation of War Pact Are Reaffirmed Between Two Countries

Nanking, August 29.

A TREATY of non-aggression was concluded between China and Soviet Russia on August 21, it was officially announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to-day. Simultaneously with the announcement of the conclusion of the pact, the following statement by a Waichiaopu spokesman was released.

"The conclusion of the Treaty of Non-Aggression between China and the U.S.S.R. marks a beginning of collective security for the Pacific countries through mutual assurances of non-aggression.

"China and the Soviet Union reaffirm in this agreement the principles contained in the Treaty for the Renunciation of War in 1928. The two contracting parties once more declare that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with each other.

"The two parties undertake to refrain in accordance with the above principles from any aggression against each other either individually or jointly with one or more other Powers.

"In the event that either of the contracting parties should be subjected to aggression on the part of one or more third Powers, the other contracting party obligates itself not to render assistance of any kind either directly or indirectly to such third Power or Powers at any time during the conflict and also to refrain from taking any action or entering into any agreement which may be used by the aggressor or aggressors to the disadvantage of the party subject to aggression.

Negative Provisions

"The provisions of the agreement are very simple and entirely negative in nature, being merely intended to maintain peace by mutual assurances of non-aggression and non-assistance to aggressors.

"Nevertheless, its very simplicity and its high ideals have made it an important supplementary document to the Treaty for the Renunciation of War as well as other peace-preserving treaties.

"A large number of non-aggression agreements have been concluded by various nations within the past ten years. In fact many such agreements have also been entered into between nations embracing entirely different political ideals. The Sino-Soviet non-aggression agreement does not differ in any essentials from other similar agreements although it is the first of its kind to be signed between Pacific countries.

"Although China to-day has been compelled to use force to resist foreign aggression of the most grave nature, it does not alter the fact that love of peace is a traditional trait of the Chinese people. If, therefore, China's aggressors were to be awakened to this fact and change its national policy, she would still be willing to conclude with it a similar non-aggression agreement with a view to preserving the peace of the Far East and promoting the welfare of mankind.

"Great hopes are entertained in respect of the Sino-Soviet non-aggression agreement as it might prove to be a turning point for the general improvement of the Far Eastern situation."

The Full Text

The following is the full text of the treaty:

"The National Government of the Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, animated by the desire to contribute to the maintenance of general peace, to consolidate the amicable relations now existing between them on a firm and lasting basis, and to confirm in a more precise manner the obligations mutually undertaken under the Treaty for the Renunciation of War signed in Paris on August 27, 1928, have resolved to conclude the present treaty and have for this purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

"His Excellency the President of the National Government of the Republic of China,

"Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs,

"The Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

"Mr. Dimitri Bogomoloff, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Republic of China,

"Who having communicated their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Four Articles

"Article One—The two High Contracting Parties solemnly reaffirm that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and that they renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with each other and in pursuance of this pledge they undertake to refrain from any aggression against each other individually or jointly with one or more other Powers.

"Article Two—In the event that either of the High Contracting Parties should be subjected to aggression on the part of one or more third Powers, the other High Contracting Party obligates itself not to render assistance of any kind, either directly or indirectly, to such third Power or Powers at any time during the conflict and also to refrain from taking any action or entering into any agreement which may be used by the aggressor or aggressors to the disadvantage of the party subjected to aggression.

"Article Three—The provisions of the present treaty shall not be so interpreted as to affect or modify the rights and obligations arising in respect of the High Contracting Parties out of bilateral or multilateral treaties or agreements of which both High Contracting Parties are signatories and which were concluded prior to the entering into force of the present treaty.

"Article Four—The present treaty is drawn up in duplicate in English. It comes into force on the day of signature by the above-mentioned plenipotentiaries and shall remain in force for a period of five years. Either of the High Contracting Parties may notify the other six months before the expiration of the two-year period of its desire to terminate the treaty, it shall continue in force for another period of two years and so on successively.

"In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have affixed thereunto their seals. Done at Nanking the twenty-first day of August, 1937."—Central News.

"No Information"

Moscow, Aug. 29. "We have no information concerning a Sino-Soviet pact," declared Soviet officials when questioned to-day regarding a Tokyo message reporting the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between Moscow and Nanking.—Reuter.

Chinese Reactions

Nanking, Aug. 30. While considering the conclusion of the Sino-Soviet Non-Aggression Treaty as another step toward cementing cordial relations between China and Soviet Russia and consolidating peace in the Far East, the Nanking vernacular papers pointed out editorially to-day that the accord is not to be interpreted as a Sino-Soviet military alliance in the face of present Sino-Japanese hostilities and the acceptance of Communism.

The objective of the treaty, the "Morning Post" remarked, is negative non-aggression and not positive co-operation. Though both nations made assurances not to resort to war as a means to solve international controversies, they made no provisions for mutual assistance in the event that either of the contracting parties should be subjected to aggression of one or more third powers.

The conclusion of the treaty, the paper opined, has therefore no relation whatsoever with the present Sino-Japanese hostilities. It is only a form of friendly assurance rather than a military alliance between the nations.

The paper went on to dispel the suspicion as to the effect of the treaty upon internal policy of either of the two contracting nations. As

clearly indicated in the treaty, it shall not affect or modify rights and obligations arising out of bilateral or multilateral treaties or agreements previously concluded. It goes without saying that the new accord will in no way affect the internal policy or the political status of either of the two nations.

Japanese Statement

Shanghai, Aug. 31. The Japanese Embassy spokesman yesterday discussed the newly-concluded Sino-Soviet pact of non-aggression. Among local Japanese officials, he said, there is no concrete reaction to the pact. "Reaction will be published in Tokyo."

The spokesman said that insofar as the pact appeared on paper, it was the same as that which had been concluded by the U.S.S.R. with European countries. "The question remains," the spokesman said, "if the published text is the sole Sino-Soviet-Chinese understanding." The Chinese apparently had some purpose in publishing the treaty at this time, the spokesman added.

The Embassy official said, "We know now that China's policy is to tolerate communism and to effect a rapprochement or alliance with Russia."

"This," the spokesman said, "runs against Chinese assurances in the past that she would not tolerate communism."

The spokesman further admitted that the Japanese authorities regard the pact with "misgivings" and that they surmised that there was a secret agreement. Information to this effect, he added, had been received, but was not "to be disclosed."

The Japanese spokesman also understood that Japanese authorities had received information to the effect that twenty Russian pilots had joined the Chinese air force. This, he asserted, had been received from trustworthy sources, but had not been definitely confirmed.

"Soviet Tool"

Tokyo, Aug. 30. It only confirms "our belief, shared by other peoples abroad, that China is being made a tool by the Communists for the Bolshevization of East Asia," declared the spokesman of the Foreign Office in commenting on China's conclusion of a Non-Aggression Pact with the Soviet Union.

"Instead of denouncing war as a means of settling an international dispute," he continued, "the Sino-Soviet aggression pact is bound to sow further seeds of international disputes by spreading doctrines of the Bolshevization of the world and for undermining the peaceful structure of human society."

"That the Nanking Government, the spokesman continued, should have pledged itself, in spite of Japan's repeated advice, "to be the willing tool in a Comintern intrigue is a matter deeply deplorable for the sake of China and Asia."

"We cannot but hope," he added, "that the Nanking Government, realizing that the real destiny of China lies in co-operation with Japan, will shake hands with Japan for the establishment of a durable and mutually profitable peace in East Asia."—Reuter.

POISON GAS CHARGE IS TOLD IN WASHINGTON

Washington, Aug. 27. A declaration that Japan had resorted to the use of poison gas in the Nanking pass area was made by the Chinese Embassy in a statement here to-day.—United Press.

Poison Gas Use Alleged

Nanking, Aug. 26. The Generalissimo's headquarters announced to-day that Japanese troops, after repeated failures to capture Nanking, employed poison gas on August 24 and 25 on Chinese troops of the 89th Division, "which is putting up a very stubborn resistance."—Reuter.

BOMBING OF UNIVERSITY PROTESTED

Nanking, Aug. 29. Mr. Lo Chia-lun, Chancellor of Central University, has appealed to the Committee for Intellectual Co-operation at Geneva against the bombing of the university on August 19. The bombing, he says, destroyed the laboratories, the girls' dormitory, the experimental high school and the grade school, and also damaged the library.—Reuter.

NANKING PUBLISHES MILITARY LAWS

Death Penalty For Soldiers Not Doing Duty

Nanking, Aug. 25. The National Government yesterday promulgated for immediate enforcement a set of war-time military laws immediately following their approval by the Executive Yuan at its weekly meeting in the morning. Drawn up by the Ministry of War, the new code consists of ten articles providing death punishment for:

1. Those who disobey orders and desert strategic points without any reason, thereby causing heavy military losses on the Chinese army;
2. Those who disobey orders and retreat from their assigned posts;
3. Those who linger behind despite orders to advance or those who fail to defend designated points, thereby

Dr. H. H. Kung Arranges Austrian Arms Credit

Vienna, Aug. 27. The Chinese Minister of Finance, Dr. H. H. Kung, during his visit here negotiated a large credit for armaments purchases with the Hirtenberg Arms and Aeroplane Factory, it was learned from reliable quarters to-day. The credit amounted to £75,000.—United Press.

upsetting military plans and resulting in heavy losses on the Chinese forces;

4. Those who surrender to the enemy;
5. Those who communicate with the enemy;
6. Those who deliberately wreck or destroy Chinese arms and munitions, rations, gunboats, aeroplanes, munition dumps, workshops, aerodromes, dockyards, defence works, and communication systems on behalf of the enemy;
7. Those who foment mutinies or instigate others to rebel;
8. Those who disobey orders in face of the advance of the enemy;
9. Those who spread rumours with the intention of breaking down the morale of the army or creating disturbances in the rear; and
10. Those who permit their soldiers to loot or rape.

The new law is applicable to both civilians and servicemen. Promulgated at the same time yesterday was a set of regulations for the enforcement of the War-time Military Law.—Central News.

CHINA WELCOMES U. S. PRINCIPLES

Mr. Cordell Hull Informed by Dr. C. T. Wang

Washington, Aug. 29. China is ready to settle her differences with Japan according to the principles expressed in Mr. Cordell Hull's message of July 16, declared Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Ambassador to Washington in a press conference yesterday.

"It must be stated that China never accepted a resort to war," said Dr. Wang, "but she must resist foreign aggression in order to defend her territory, national honour and existence."

"She is ready to settle whatever differences she may have with Japan according to the principles and policy of international law," the Chinese Ambassador concluded.—Havas.

CHINESE TROOPS WILL NOT OCCUPY SETTLEMENT

Nanking, Aug. 29. The spokesman for the Foreign Office emphatically denies the report that Chinese troops will forcibly occupy the International Settlement at Shanghai in the course of their operations against the Japanese. The report, he declared, had been circulated to arouse the suspicions of foreigners. The Chinese operations in Shanghai, he claimed, were purely in self-defence, and it was the wish of the Chinese Government that normal conditions in the Settlement and the French Concession be disturbed as little as possible.—Reuter.

SKODA ARMS FOR CHINA ORDER DENIED

Berlin, Aug. 23. The Chinese Minister of Finance, Dr. H. H. Kung, arrived at Bad Nauheim to-day. The Chinese Legation denied he had given the Skoda works new orders during his visit to Czechoslovakia.—United Press.

CHINESE CONCERN AT ENVOY INCIDENT

Condolences Sent British Foreign Secretary

Nanking, Aug. 26. Official Chinese circles expressed surprise and indignation over the driving by Japanese planes at Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen.

Immediately after the receipt of an official report from the British Embassy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs instructed Mr. Yi Ming, Director of its Shanghai Office, to call at the Country Hospital to inquire after the condition of Sir Hugh on behalf of Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Foreign Minister.

Dr. Wang has also sent a cable to Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, expressing sympathy and concern.

On behalf of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. O. K. Yu, Mayor of Greater Shanghai personally called at the Country Hospital at seven o'clock this evening to inquire after the condition of the British envoy. Earlier, at five o'clock, Mr. Ernest Tong, Secretary of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, also called at the Hospital to make inquiries on behalf of Mr. Yu.

The Chinese authorities were greatly aroused by the unfortunate news. Since his arrival in Nanking from the North shortly following the outbreak of the Lukouchiao incident last month, Sir Hugh had won universal Chinese respect and admiration for his indefatigable efforts toward securing an amicable settlement of the North China crisis.—Central News.

CHINESE EXPRESS REGRETS

SS. Pres. Hoover Mistaken for Japanese Transport

Nanking, Aug. 30. With regard to the bombing of the ss. President Hoover outside Woosung this afternoon, a spokesman of the Foreign Office made the following statement to-night:

"The Chinese authorities have learned with deep regret that the ss. President Hoover was to-day bombed by mistake by a Chinese aeroplane resulting in injury to certain persons aboard.

"Upon being informed of the unfortunate event, the Government immediately ordered an investigation by the military authorities and at the same time expressed to the American authorities its readiness to resume negotiations and make immediate redress for the incident."

"Preliminary reports appear to indicate that the ss. President Hoover, whose position at the time of the incident was between two Japanese warships, was mistaken by the Chinese airman for a Japanese military transport. Earlier in the day, the Chinese air force had received reports that Japanese military transports were arriving at Shanghai."

"It goes without saying that the Chinese military and air forces, whose sole object is to resist Japanese aggression, would never consider making a deliberate attack on vessels of any third Power."

"Negotiations have already been started at Nanking for an early settlement of this deplorable incident. The Chinese Ambassador at Washington has also been instructed to convey to the Department of State the regret of the Chinese Government and its readiness to make immediate redress for the incident.—Central News.

Nanking Investigating

Nanking, Aug. 30. The Chinese authorities state that, previous to the bombing of the President Hoover, a Chinese Observation plane went out to Woosung and returned with the report that 10 Japanese transports had been sighted 50 miles from Shanghai and that they intended to land more reinforcements.

Chinese bombers were, therefore, ordered to proceed to the scene to bomb the transports. It was President Hoover, it is said, was very close to the transports, thereby suffering an accidental bombing.

The Chinese authorities are investigating the matter.—Reuter.

"Due to a Mistake"

Shanghai, Aug. 31. With reference to the accidental bombing of the ss. President Hoover, Mr. O. K. Yu, the Mayor, last night stated as follows:

"According to information to hand, the unfortunate incident was due to a mistake on the part of the Chinese pilot who mistook the American liner for an enemy transport. This accident is most deplorable and I wish to extend to the wounded my heartfelt sympathy. I understand that my Government is prepared to accept responsibility for the incident and is ready to make full redress."

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BIRTHS

BIGGS—On August 25, 1937, at Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Biggs, of Shanghai, a daughter.

BOWEN—On August 24, 1937, at Swansea, Wales, to Olive, wife of W. C. Bowen, a daughter.

CASSON—On August 28, 1937, in London, to PATRICK (née CHISTIE MASTER), wife of Lieutenant John Casson, R.N., a daughter. (Hongkong papers please copy.)

DREW—At the University Hospital, Nanking, on August 17, 1937 to ELISE (née Monet) the wife of A. E. Drew, a son.

RYAN—On August 24, 1937, at Manila, to ETHEL, wife of William C. RYAN, Jr., a son.

MARRIAGES

MURRAY-ZORINA—On August 28, 1937, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, MAE ZORINA, of Shanghai, to JOHN MAXWELL MURRAY, of New Malden, Surrey, England.

SMITH-LISUNENKO—On August 23, 1937, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, NINA LISUNENKO, of Vladivostok, to JOHN BASIL SMITH, of Quebec, Canada. (Los Angeles papers please copy.)

MARRIAGE POSTPONED

Owing to the present hostilities, the marriage which was to have taken place on August 29, 1937, at The International Club between Miss RAMA LEVY and Mr. MOSES JACOB has been postponed.

New invitation cards will be issued at a later date.

DEATHS

BRUNNER—On August 23, 1937 from shrapnel wounds, ALFRED ULRICH BRUNNER, aged 32 years, the dearly beloved husband of Thelma Dolores (née Stadmann) and son-in-law of Mrs. E. C. Staudt.

CAULTON—On August 6, 1937, at Pocklington, Yorkshire, JOHN ANTHONY, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. B. E. CAULTON.

CHAGIN—On August 24, 1937, at the Russian Orthodox Hospital, Mrs. MARIA CHAGIN, aged 40 years, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. Jacob C. Chagin.

CRAWFORD—On August 29, 1937, at the Shanghai General Hospital, CHARLES HAMILTON CRAWFORD, aged 67 years, beloved husband of NINA CRAWFORD.

ECKERT—On August 23, 1937, at the Paulsen Hospital from shrapnel wounds, CLAU ECKERT, aged 16 years, the dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Eckert.

JORGE—On August 24, 1937, killed in aeroplane accident in England, DAVID HOLLIDAY, aged 25 years, dearly beloved only son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jorge. (By cable.)

MILLS—On Monday, August 30, 1937, at Hongkong, PETER GEORGE, aged 6 months, dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. MILLS of Shanghai.

HAUFST—On Sunday, August 29, 1937, at the residence of her son Robert Berthier, Madame MARGUERITE RAUFAST, aged 67 years.

IN MEMORIAM

RANSOM—In ever tender and cherished memory of STACY A. RANSOM, M.B. Died at Shanghai, August 26, 1928.

FILLING THE CUP

Aug. 30.

Prince Konoys has informed the world that Japan has to "beat China to her knees so that she may no longer have the spirit to fight." If the people of Japan could really know how that mission is being fulfilled they would be shocked and the more thoughtful among them would have doubts. At Nantao a number of Japanese aeroplanes, carefully marshalled and taking deliberate aim, bombed the South Railway Station where any intelligent observer could have told them hundreds of harmless refugees were gathered, patiently waiting to escape to Hangchow from the scenes of Japan's attempts to stabilize the Far East and protect her nationals in Shanghai. It is late in the day to expend epithets and underline emotion in commenting on the systematic terrorism

which the Japanese forces seem determined to employ in the attempt to reach the objectives defined by Prince Konoys. It is sufficient to say that the bombing of Nantao is as wanton a crime against humanity as can well be conceived. It is futile to claim that the Japanese authorities gave notice of their belief that Chinese soldiers were passing through Nantao. Even if that were so—and it will be noted that the Chinese Command declares that no soldiers or military positions were in the City—there can be no possible excuse for bombing a terror-stricken mass of women and children. It would seem as if the Japanese forces were being commanded to fill to overflowing the cup of bitterness with which their exploits will be associated in the eyes of the world. Here in Shanghai as the streams of refugees, patient, bewildered, bravely enduring and apprehensive, are perceived in the streets, on the pavements, in alleyways, and among them hosts of mothers desperately protecting their offspring and gallantly endeavouring to conceal their fears, the thought irresistibly arises that the Japanese mother, happily enjoying the serenity of her own beautiful land, would be horrified if she could see what was being done to Chinese mothers and their children in the name of her people. Nantao stands for all, except Japan, to see. Behind the veil of the "clearing up" process in Hongkong and Yangtseepoo other horrors are known.

If heartfelt sympathy for China in her travail be accentuated by this grim tale of destruction there is also sympathy and fear for Japan. Prince Konoys surely cannot delude himself into thinking that a great country can be beaten to her knees by these methods of terrorism. History and psychology both tell that, such is the unconquerable spirit of man, be he Chinese or Patagonian, the galvanizing of the nation's will to resistance is stimulated rather than cowed by inexorable assertions of the irresponsibility of brute force. What chance is there of creating Sino-Japanese friendship, which is essential to Japan no less than to China, when recklessness and ruthlessness hand-in-hand betoken an apparent inability to respect a single convention in human relationships? Of the difficulty of controlling modern weapons of destruction much has been said and rightly said. When, however, it is plain that control is not defective but is rather exercised to expand the area of civilian slaughter from the accidental to the deliberate, the argument becomes outworn. Japan has pledged herself to ensure a quick and comprehensive solution to the military problem in China. She is complicating her task by the outburst of her chief result is the stiffening of the will of the Chinese people. In Nanking, itself now inured to the dangers of aerial warfare, there is to be discerned a solidarity which would have been held unattainable a few weeks back. Japanese themselves have been impelled to bear witness to the courage of Chinese troops, for all the disparity in weapons and equipment. Foreigners who have been in contact with these troops in the Western District are emphatic in testimony to the discipline, determination and soldierly qualities which they display. It is no light thing to give such men an additional cause for passionate vindication of national rights. What in effect does this indiscriminate slaughter of civilians imply? Nothing but a confident belief that the ultimate end will be the enslavement of the people so that recognition for the sake of safety and relief would inspire so "unthinkable" a programme. Appositely enough, this talk of enslavement is now actually taken by Chinese soldiers as a text for their resistance to the death. "Brave words," no doubt the Japanese spokesmen may think, but the world's history is full of instances where just such a determination has abolished the distinction between the mighty and the weak.

Recognizing the fundamental nature of the present conflict to lie in Japan's unhappy commitment of her national conscience to the forces of military aggression, foreign opinion in China has coincided with that of the world outside in condemning her present adventures. At the same time there has been, in varying degrees of strength, a greater disposition here to make allowances for what Mr. Anthony Eden lately described as Japan's economic difficulties, although this justification for the life of it see why economists should cover the blatant seizure of another man's property by force. Courts usually take another view in ordinarily civilized communities. Such slight ground for mitigating the general criticism of Japan must be irreparably destroyed by actions of which the Nantao bombing is the latest and most poignant example. Can Japan afford thus to intensify the feeling of antagonism in her regard? That question is asked with all sincerity. Sympathy there is and has been with China in the cruel dilemma forced upon her people and Government. That sympathy has been immeasurably enhanced by the vivid spectacle of her people's anguish and their uncomplaining suffering. The general public is beginning at last to realize how deadly is the campaign of factitious indignation worked up in Japan to launch the thunderbolts on the Chinese in the name of an imaginary vengeance. The accident which, by God's mercy, averted complete tragedy in that attack by Japanese aeroplanes on the Wushih-Shanghai road, is mentioned by Chinese with bated breath of almost scared relief. They feel they have been saved from a certain accusation the falsity of which could have had

no disproof. Cannot sanity in Japan ponder over these things and bring some measure of proportion and humanity into the policies now directing this portentous pageant of armed might on Chinese soil? There can be no finality to this trampling down of peaceful fields and this razing of happy homes. Prince Konoys's emissaries may try to beat China to her knees. In the process they will merely raise in her a spirit of Nemesis which their sons and grandsons may have to deplore.

BLIND FOLLY

Aug. 28.

The blind folly of the human operator of the instruments of modern warfare is again proved in this Sino-Japanese conflict. The delinquency this time is Japanese. The havoc wrought by Chinese aeroplanes in the International Settlement on August 14 is painfully fresh in the mind. Derived though it, apparently, was from a combination of negligence and inexperience, its wantonness cannot be palliated. Two Japanese airmen have now displayed an even more striking irresponsibility. They attacked from the air two civilian cars in which His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to China and staff happened to be travelling on duty from Nanking to Shanghai. The aeroplanes were in no danger of immediate attack; no Chinese troops were in the vicinity. The cars were obviously civilian vehicles innocent of any attempt to camouflage their mission or contents. Indeed the very fact that they were without escort or any protective symbol except the Union Jacks on their radiators proclaimed their non-military significance. This tragic episode which has brought Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen perilously near to death's door exemplifies a sad disregard of convention. Had the occupants of the attacked cars been of less importance, the profuse apologies by Japanese authorities might have been less readily forthcoming. Study of the long casualty lists which, in the last few days, have horrified the world in its sympathy with Shanghai's travail, shows an appalling number of civilian victims of recklessness on both sides. In that record deaths from wounds inflicted by Japanese anti-aircraft shrapnel have been conspicuous although, of course, nothing like as numerous as the deaths of Chinese men, women and children. There is no state of war here, it is unfortunate, perhaps, that a realist view of the accuracy of that contention and, perhaps, a livelier distrust of the mentality of Japanese airmen, did not induce the British authorities to advise the Japanese Command of the Ambassador's projected journey. That, however, gives no colour, to the suggestion that Sir Hugh and his staff had no right to be travelling higher on their diplomatic occasions. Japanese airmen are not thus relieved of onus of assuring themselves that the objects of their attack are properly selected. The pilots of the offending aeroplanes could not be expected to distinguish the Union Jacks on the ambassadorial cars, but flying low as they did, they should have perceived that, to outward appearances at all events, for the reasons already given, the travellers were civilians and foreigners at that. They were under no such pains. Hence the orders, apparently, to attack all motor transport on that stretch of road—it is surmised that some report had been circulated of a high Chinese military officer's intention to travel along it—one aeroplane machine-gunned the cars and seriously wounded the Ambassador; the other attempted to complete the task by bombing, fortunately without success. This egregious act of frightfulness seems to have been performed in a blissful disregard of obligations to international code or of the possibility of confusing combatant with non-combatant.

Excuses have been framed on the ground that notice of the journey was not given to the Japanese authorities and that the British character of the party was not indicated by signs easily discernible from the air. It is for the competent authorities to consider the value of those *ex post facto* revelations. They cannot absolve the airmen from responsibilities resting on them in carrying out operations in a zone in which traffic was open to civilians and soldiers alike. The argument that notice should have been given of the Ambassador's mission must yield to the weightier argument that warning of an intention to bomb and machine gun traffic on that road should also have been forthcoming. The suddenness of the attack and the absence of any apparent reconnaissance to ascertain the exact composition of the party have put the Japanese authorities in the most unequal position. The victim is the diplomatic representative of a friendly power. The offence is therefore aggravated by the special immunity which a personage of his importance enjoys. Much has been said—and justifiably said—during the past few days of Chinese airmen's regrettable ignorance of the rudiments of their duty to civilian and non-combatant life and property. Those who have claimed that this defect is the monopoly of one side have a vivid object lesson in the contrary sense. When the Japanese airmen were sent out on their death-dealing patrol it was the plain duty of their higher command to see that they were fully seized of the necessity for carrying out that task with reasonable care and circumspection, since the cover given to their actions by the

existence of an officially admitted state of war did not exist. It was not for Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen and his staff to prove the peacefulness of their mission. It was for the Japanese airmen to establish its belligerency before they made their attack.

No-one doubts the sincerity of the apologies and expressions of sympathy which Japanese officials of all kinds have tendered since the facts of the tragedy were known. Ironically enough a Japanese bullet has, for the time being, put out of action a man who, in the last few months, has earned general admiration and confidence by his untiring energy in the cause of peace. It is an open secret that, during his present sojourn in Nanking, Sir Hugh has gone to great lengths in mobilizing goodwill for the purpose of saving China and Japan from the horrors of the deadly conflict in which they are now engaged. Even after the descent of war on Shanghai and Nanking he had not abandoned hope. His visit to Shanghai was designed to get him into contact with the community of which he is the trusted leader so that he might give them counsel and encouragement in a situation of exceptional stress and anxiety. The sublime indifference of the war machine to considerations of that kind could hardly be more poignantly revealed. Shanghai, suffering acutely under the consequences of that indifference, sees in the British Ambassador's tragic incapacitation, a vivid illustration of its own plight. His importance to the international effort which is being made to bring these hostilities to an end and his own personal qualities as a high officer in His Majesty's service evoke earnest prayer that he may make a speedy and complete recovery from the wound which he is bearing with the fortitude and courage of a gallant man. His conscience is clear. He has done his best to oppose to the reckless forces of war all the arts which diplomatic exhortation, persuasion and resource can devise. His progress will be watched with the deepest solicitude of his admiring countrymen and of all who desire to see peaceful influences finally prevail in this fantastic orgy of senseless destruction and death-dealing. It were vain to imagine that even this spectacular example of the indiscriminate of aerial warfare might call a halt. The contending parties are too closely involved in the struggle to which they are applying the arbitrament of arms. Sir Hugh himself would wish that no unnecessary bitterness should be allowed to colour appreciation of the circumstances which have so unexpectedly shocked his countrymen. They will unfeignedly recognize the reality of the Japanese Government's deep regret. It is, however, essential that the plain lessons of the tragedy should be clearly and unhesitatingly recorded. Another outrage has been committed in the blind folly of war. It demands condemnation, if only because a failure to comply with that elementary requirement might widen the pernicious bounds of insane mischief and slaughter.

UNFAIR TO CHINA

Aug. 26.

In addressing the nation through the educational and technical leaders gathered in Kuling on July 19, General Chiang Kai-shek not only defined the "minimum four points" of China's conditions for Sino-Japanese accord but also made a plain statement of the sacrifices which the country would have to make if it eventually decided on maintaining those points and the consequent reduction of arms. He concealed nothing. He bluntly intimated that as the weaker power China would have to endure many disappointments and suffer many hardships in taking up the gauntlet thrown down by Japan. General Chiang Kai-shek, in fact, carefully refrained from facile optimism. He merely invited the nation to support the policy of resistance with a united determination to fight to the end although with the expectancy of eventual victory. No-one can say that the head of the Chinese Government is under any illusions on the severity of the present ordeal. That being so it is surely incumbent on those who guide Chinese public opinion to eschew the creation of an over-confidence which, besides being unjustified by the facts, is calculated to militate against the generation of the spirit so ardently desired by General Chiang Kai-shek. The Government's information machinery has yet to find the most suitable means of adapting itself to war conditions. In that respect Japanese experience is bound to show better results at first, as a Chinese correspondent points out to-day. The Government has, however, a certain control of its Press and, now that arrangements have been made to regularize the issue of communications, it should be able to ensure that some of the wilder forms of exaggeration and fiction are avoided. Otherwise the danger of allowing the general population to be deluded into thinking that the grandiloquent paeans of victory have any relation to fact, will become acute. Disillusionment cannot be far behind when such easily excludable assertions are being made and disillusionment might bring about the loss of that very morale which the Government is rightly anxious to maintain.

Let it be clearly understood that these comments do not apply to reticence which is designed to mislead the opposing side or to reasonable emphasis on successes and corresponding minimization of set-backs. That is the normal procedure of any nation engaged

in war. When, however, newspapers and new agencies are permitted to purvey grossly fabricated accounts of victories which patently have not occurred, to persist in repeating rumours the falsity of which have been constantly exposed, the community is being led into an exceedingly dangerous state of mind. There is material for praising the courage of the Chinese troops—General Matsui, the new Japanese Army Commander, has paid a generous tribute to the qualities of those which resisted his forces' landing—but it is doing a poor service to them and belittling their gallantry and endurance to credit them with amazing feats of victory manufactured entirely by rumour and credulity. Similarly, it is unfair to China to give currency to rumours which tend to create a spirit of mob violence. Senseless stories of Japanese attempts to engage agents for poisoning food and other acts contrary to international codes have already been responsible for disgraceful scenes in which perfectly harmless Japanese and Chinese have been subjected to mob violence—some cases resulting in murder—under the crazy delusion that they were engaged in espionage or anti-social activities. Decent Chinese opinion deprecates these incidents and would certainly welcome any measure which would prevent them from tarnishing the fair name of Chinese citizenship, to say nothing of the modern Chinese Army whose leaders are so anxious to preserve its reputation and morale.

The unfairness of this neglect of public discipline consists in the inevitable shock of disillusionment when it comes. From exultant confidence to deep depression there may be a sudden fall and the consequent revulsion of feeling will be most embarrassing. Moreover this atmosphere of unreality prevents Chinese readers from discerning who are and who not their friends. In the bewildering gross injustice may be done, misunderstandings will be accentuated and, still more tragically, services which might otherwise be rendered will not be available. It is hoped that this plan regarding a subject which is specially disturbing to Chinese friends at the present moment will not be misinterpreted. Consistently has the "North-China Daily News" indicated its deep sympathy with China in the dilemma which was none of her seeking. It has persevered, according to its lights, in hoping that a peaceful solution might be found for Sino-Japanese differences. It has recognized the force of circumstances which compelled China to take up the defensive, even to the point of staging an offensive in the Shanghai area. It would be untrue to the cause which it thus tried to support if, for any want of courage or out of a mistaken diffidence, it failed to give unqualified endorsement to the views of Chinese observers who are distressed at the false sense of security which mendacity and fabrication are creating among their fellow countrymen. It knows, as those observers know, how violent may be the reaction when the facts can no longer be concealed or ignored. Let a trifling example suffice. A Chinese servant assured his master who was evacuating a Japanese amah to Japan that the proposed voyage was impossible as Wai-side Wharf was in Chinese hands and that the Japanese had been cleared out of Hongkew and Yangtzeppoo. The amah duly departed. When that incontrovertible evidence of the falsity of the information on which his statements had been based was brought home to him, the servant angrily observed "then I shall buy no more Chinese newspapers." Before long that retort to disillusionment may take a less practical but more uncomfortable form. When Chinese reports assert that the Japanese Army landed at Woosung has been annihilated, that Chinese troops hold considerable ground in the North part of the Settlement and when it is subsequently discovered that the "annihilated" army is advancing toward Kiating and that Chinese troops are retiring to take up positions further west of Shanghai, it is obvious that the present service of information to the Chinese public is not a service; it is a definite disservice which is terribly unfair to China. It also defeats the cultivation of that firm spirit of assistance for which General Chiang Kai-shek's words already quoted have so eloquently appealed.

DOMESTIC INTERLUDE

Aug. 31.

A few letters in the correspondence columns of this journal have disclosed the dissatisfaction of esteemed readers with certain although undefined tendencies which appear to indicate some obliquity in the political or moral outlook of the "North-China Daily News". Inevitably critics quote the motto which adorns this column and they refuse to discern even the dubious merit of being impartial by the device of doing injustice to both sides. In addition to the letters which have been published, others conveying the same kind of criticism have been received in some volume, but they have had to be rejected because of the failure of the writers to comply with the rules relating to authentication of pseudonymous communications or to fulfil other editorial requirements. It is very difficult to ascertain precisely where the complaints all lie. Some seem to be directed against the presentation of the news of the Sino-Japanese struggle here. Some seem to detect in editorial comment a bias in favour of Japanese aggression or, at any rate, a desire to belittle Chinese

achievements. Other views are held, it is gathered, from the contact maintained with responsible Chinese opinion, but as they do not demand the supererogatory confirmation of a letter to the Editor they have to be taken for granted by amiable and trusting readers. Amiability and trust may be tried too high if the charges levelled against this journal are seriously accepted. For example it is broadly indicated that the "North-China Daily News" is either in Japanese pay or in a blue funk of Japanese guns or in the process of sloughing its impartial correctness for the purpose of revealing its true obscurantism. It is quite impossible to refute charges of that kind. After the first flutter of amusement dies away it must be confessed that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in the simple journalistic philosophy of presenting such news as is considered to be news and of expressing such views as seem to accord with the ascertainable facts.

That this system has its drawbacks will be readily admitted. It certainly prevents some of those delightful flights into the empyrean enjoyed by less pedestrian recorders. Once it has been decided to mingle fact with fantasy and to select from the brain trust thus composed whatever comes conveniently to the sub-editorial spike, the path of the newspaper which seeks to please rather than to instruct becomes extraordinarily smooth. This no doubt explains why even now some critics cling obstinately to the belief that Japanese marines or soldiers were received into the Settlement, disarmed and interned. The solid fact that no such adventure occurred does not enter into calculations and the newspaper which refuses to extend its hospitality to fiction of that kind is at once accused of unreasoning bias. It all depends, of course, on what functions a daily newspaper is supposed to perform. Briefly, the "North-China Daily News" endeavours according to its lights—and it does not claim infallibility among them—to print such information as it believes to be accurate and conveyed in concise enough form to find room in the limited space of an eight-column page. This process demands, especially at the present time, an expert attention to the art of sifting the grain from the chaff, of discovering the needle of truth in a haystack of conjecture. Sometimes the grain or the needle altogether eludes even the most alert sub-editor. The result of his efforts cannot be judged by selective criticism which seizes one point here or there. It has to be assessed on the general picture and its relation to reality. Often this assessment cannot be immediately made; the proof of the pudding has to come with the eating. The wisdom of an omission can only be established by the event. Confirmation of a statement does not necessarily derive, as one correspondent seems to think, from an official confirmation from the same source as that which issued the statement. It rather emerges as the days pass and further developments are seen to arise from the facts which it originally attempted to affirm. The journal cannot fairly be expected to pass judgment on its own work. It can only point to the belief that on the whole its staff have been successful in following the principles adopted for their guidance and leave it at that.

Finally it may be appropriate to insist that the policy of this journal does not wobble from side to side in erratic sympathy with the fortuitous contacts of a China day. It is as indifferent to the decorations of the Bund as it is to the personal convenience or emotions of its staff, respectable though they all may be. It is quite impetuous in admitting that it strove hard to comment a peaceful issue of the present Sino-Japanese struggle. It ever was so far as to quote General Chiang Kai-shek's own description of the weakness of China's defence as compared with Japan's power of aggression. It was not concerned with British or any other foreign interests in so ordering its arguments. Rather was it solicitous for the ultimate welfare of the Chinese people and the stability of the Far East, although, obviously, British or general interests could not be dissociated from those benefits, since a breakdown in the peace of China is detrimental to legitimate trade and commerce. Of the courage of Chinese soldiers it has never said a disparaging word. It has been at pains occasionally to point out that material of that kind deserves the best treatment that a nation can give in the shape of adequate organization and practical material support. Thus the criticism which a Chinese officer has passed on the defective medical arrangements for his men awakens in any British mind an unhappy recollection of similar shortcomings in Mesopotamia in 1915 and South Africa in 1900. If it can do anything by way of exhortation to assist in remedying such defects this journal will feel that it has acted up to its motto and yet rendered a service to China. To sum up, it has encouraged all efforts to bring Japan and China together in the friendship bond which is vital to their respective polities. It believes in the ultimate triumph of collective security over power politics. It condemns recourse to the armed argument. It applauds all efforts to substitute peaceful negotiation for violent strife. It refuses to countenance the policy which it led Japan to launch her present aggression on China. With all that it reserves and will continue to reserve the right to be fair in its comments regardless of prejudices or

commitments. That is its definition of the motto to which so confident an appeal is made for its conviction of error. Errors it may commit, being human and no robot, but it claims to be given credit for the good faith which it has endeavoured to uphold during over ninety years service in China.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Aug. 25.

Discussion of the responsibility for plunging Shanghai into the present welter of destruction seems to take much the same line as that which asks the question: did the chicken or the egg come first? The major issue is, of course, the pressure put on China, especially in the North, by the developments of Japanese policy. China has been faced with such evidence of Japanese encroachment supported by such far-reaching demands that her Government has felt at stake its very existence, to say nothing of its honour. Antecedent acts of aggression, attended by undisclosed pacts, had actually weakened China's capacity for direct resistance in the North. With the creation of the East Hopei régime, the establishment of the Hopen-Charhar Political Council—now to be abolished after having served Japan's turn—the task of striking at Japan's forces in the North became one of enormous difficulty for the Central Government. Yet it could not manoeuvre itself into a position for accepting Japan's terms without imperilling its political stability. Hence it has been assumed—rightly, or wrongly—that the launching of an attack on Japanese forces near Shanghai was dictated by politico-military strategy. To that extent, in respect of the purely local situation here, the initiative was taken by China, but obviously that does not relieve Japan of the fundamental responsibility which has engaged so critical an attention from the whole world. Whether either party appreciated the danger of staging hostilities in the heart of a huge city and, if it had, would have persevered in the enterprise must be left open to doubt. Events of the last fortnight have tragically shown that modern missiles of war are difficult to control. So, terrible loss of life and property has been inflicted on Shanghai without securing any substantial military objective.

To Shanghai, torn and bleeding, has a right to probe this situation. After the events of 1932 the Japanese plan for making Shanghai safe by surrounding it with a demilitarized zone could not be considered because the other Powers would not associate themselves with Japanese attacks of which they were strongly disapproved. The creation of a Joint Civil Commission to supervise the observance of the Shanghai Truce by China and Japan was, in effect, designed to give Shanghai some assurance that it would not be again involved in hostilities. Unfortunately the Commission was never seriously used. This partly arose from the feeling that the best way to help Shanghai to return to normality was to "let sleeping dogs lie." On the same principle Japanese plans to strengthen a grip on the Hongkew and Yangtzeppoo areas of the Settlement were tacitly ignored. This naturally was not reassuring to Chinese authorities who, as time went on, were inclined to develop the military character of the Peace Preservation Corps, originally established with Japanese approval. Shanghai thus was exposed to a series of incidents which increased tension. The reality of Japanese aggression was exemplified by the fact that if some "accident" happened to a Japanese subject it immediately became a first-class political event demanding the personal attention of the highest officers in the administrations of the Chinese Government and the Settlement. In British affairs minor were knocked on the head in a cabaret row, routine investigation by competent but not necessarily senior police officials followed. If a Japanese were overtaken by such a mishap the higher ranks of the official diplomatic and civil authorities were duly stirred until the issue had been cleared. With the rising tide of resentment against Japan on account of events in the North, an already tense situation in Shanghai became heavily charged with explosive possibilities.

Both Japanese and Chinese local officials, however, perceived the danger and it is only fair to them to say that they strained every nerve to avert it. Looking back on the few weeks, it is evident to the dispassionate observer that thanks to the prompt contacts established between Mr. Shimemasa Okamoto and Mr. O. K. Yui, there was a real Sino-Japanese combination to keep Shanghai out of the storm which was seen to be approaching. The menacing tone of Japan's pronouncements in Tokyo and Tientsin naturally alarmed Nanking. Whether the measures for reinforcing the Peace Preservation Corps and for putting its bailiwick in a state of military defence were chronologically antecedent to Japanese naval movement cannot be satisfactorily determined. It really does not matter for, if the weaker man sees the stronger preparing to deliver a blow, the decision which appears to anticipate events is a logically defensive precaution. The Shanghai truce had served its immediate purpose; it was not precisely enough framed to do more, especially in view of the virtual inaction of the Joint Commission. In the final stages local Japan-

ese actions here were undoubtedly restrained and in marked contrast to earlier demonstrations, but the wind had been sown. The whirlwind, in the shape of the rapid military reinforcement of the Peace Preservation Corps, had to be reaped and Shanghai's travail began. This is no time to criticize or assess the strategy and tactics of either side. For both the proof of the pudding will be in the eating—a process which has not been completed. At the same time, Shanghai has some right to express views on the appalling consequences of its exposure to the casual accidents of the warfare which it is directly concerned. Let there be no doubt: the Chinese and Japanese Governments have both professed a desire to spare neutral property and lives. Unfortunately neither has been able to take the appropriate step to ensure fulfilment of that aim. Not that diplomatic, consular or municipal authorities have been supine. If the secret history of the last few weeks be ever known it will probably be found that most desperate efforts have been put forward to protect Shanghai. Now that so grave a disaster has overwhelmed the city it is reasonable to hope that the shock will strengthen determination to avoid further horrors, but the essential conditions of control are not completely obtainable yet. They may come soon. In the meantime this attempt to survey the inevitable and relentless pressure of circumstances on unwilling antagonists may be useful in laying the foundations of an understanding to which proper attention may be given in due course.

SALUTE TO YOUTH

Aug. 27.

The present crisis in Shanghai has well tested the new organization of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, to whose work a thorough deserved tribute has been paid. As in 1932 the Corps has maintained traditions which go back to the beginning of the Settlement's history. That emergency of five years ago was no picnic, despite the irrepressible playfulness of those old veterans of the Shanghai Scottish who amused themselves at Windy Corner. This time there has been no room even for the picturesque volatility which his friends recall in the cheerful countenance of Private E. Oxley Cumming, now safely looking on this affair as an Old China Hand at Home. In fact the defence of the Settlement by the Volunteers in 1937 has been a young man's job. Not that the young men did not do their bit in 1932—on the contrary: they did, but the Corps still had sufficient of those "old contemplables" in the ranks to make the younger vintage feel that they were in what in this part of the world is called a "state of tutelage." The problems to-day have been immeasurably greater than in 1932. The advent of air hostilities raised new issues, imposed heavier burdens on unit commanders and individual men. Subjected to far more intensive bombardment—indirectly for, of course, the fire was not intended for the perimeter defence troops—the Corps has had to stand its ground under exceptionally trying conditions. The main reason for its efficient and, on the whole, smooth mobilization in the crisis, has been the reorganization which Colonel F. R. W. Graham, with a most efficient staff, has developed and completed on the foundations partly laid by his immediate predecessor, Colonel N. W. B. Thoms, whose personality in the 1932 "show" is still gratefully remembered. Colonel Graham may reasonably have expected, in the few remaining months of the tenure of his command, to be permitted the customary relaxations of a man "eating his way out of Shanghai." Yet, although, with everyone else, regretting the blow delivered against Shanghai, he must derive some satisfaction from being able to have practical proof of the soundness of the reforms which he has carried out with the Council's approval.

These reforms have resulted in a minimum waste of effort. The concentrated essence of the Corps has been brought to bear on the situation with the least possible delay. Specially is it to be noted that the decentralization of command has effectively made for rapidity of decision and the co-operation of the Volunteers with the Police. Major K. M. Bourne a few months ago expressed his gratification at this new development of Volunteer activity. He has been vindicated. The practice exercises carried out by the Volunteers and Police together have thus borne fruit. This has eliminated clashing of functions and the confusion caused by overlapping. Colonel Graham's foresight in developing this co-operation with the Police has been triumphantly justified. In referring to the Police it is necessary, of course, to include the Specials, volunteers themselves, whose splendid work is recognized on all sides. The Volunteers' all arms force now become more closely allied to the Police than to the regular fighting forces, except in so far as those forces are engaged on defensive police duty. The reduction in the artillery units which would have been quite useless in present conditions has released for the Corps a number of men of special experience and capacity. When this situation is merged once more in the normal routine of Shanghai, it is possible that the Corps will further develop its valued liaison with the Police. However that may be, it is sufficient just now to record the excellence of the services

(Continued on page 329.)

SHANGHAI NOTES

THOSE MAILS

Apparently the idea that somewhere in Shanghai stacks of letters awaiting delivery to mail-starved Shanghaiers were to be found in unsorted bags is wide of the mark. Shanghai has had no mails for several days but that is not the fault of the Post Office here in spite of its recent vicissitudes. The shipping situation has delayed these mails on the sea and they may eventually have to be despatched by Dalren through Nagasaki here so it is necessary for Shanghai to be patient. Meanwhile M. A. M. Chaplain, who seems to revel in crises, is well entrenched with a skeleton staff in the post office endeavouring to bring chaos into shape, or whatever is the appropriate manoeuvre for a Postal Commissioner in his situation. Mr. Chaplain is not downcast. Asked about the mail situation he lightly told an inquirer from this office that it was much the same as the female situation and he murmured the word "evacuee". Yet he firmly denied that there was any congestion for all mails received had been delivered. For the rest it was all a question of bringing those errant bags from just across the sea. He then gave an affectionate glance to his armoury and camp-bed with the help of which he and his skeleton staff are keeping communications going and expressed the hope that his information found Shanghai all well, as it left him at present. Still, there is a mystery which perhaps the Shanghai Municipal Council might clear. The energies of the operators of non-local letters are in danger of collapse from disuse.

LITTLE BILLS

In the flurry of the last fortnight many Shanghaiers no doubt have been compelled to allow their personal affairs to suffer some neglect. In such circumstances it not infrequently happens that the victims of this neglect are those little bills owing to tradesmen or other concerns for commodities or services. Generally speaking, of course, there is no intention to cause inconvenience by leaving these accounts unsettled, but as the motto to-day is team-work and business houses have to start in getting their machinery going, and in the process have to pay out in cash large items for wages and the like, it would be extraordinarily helpful if everyone could make a point of seeing that these little bills lying on his or her desk are settled. The problem was well put on Saturday by the Manager of one important shop in Nanking Road; he said if everyone owing his firm sums ranging from \$20.00 downwards would promptly remit he would feel very much easier in tackling the task of resuming his business. Then, of course, there are certain bills which can hardly be described as little. Where they can be paid without any difficulty it is in the public interest that such remittances should be made as soon as possible. This journal does not intend to turn itself into an instrument for the dunning of reluctant debtors but it feels impelled to make this plea on behalf of a section of the community which is heavily sharing in the present dislocation and distress.

SCOTCHING RUMOURS

It appears that the local Chinese authorities are wisely exerting themselves to allay the excitements and discussions caused primarily by the dissemination of rumour. The root of the trouble lies in the tendency of a certain class of sheet to give precipitate hospitality to the wildest story without verification. Once printed and circulated the rumour shows such a clean pair of heels that the most vigorous pursuit by denials may fail to overtake it. An example is afforded by the reports which have been made to the effect that Japanese marines had been disarmed and interned in the Settlement. Embroidered with new details the fantasy crops up again merrily indifferent to the categorical disproof emanating from disinterested sources. Another bright feat of fiction has given currency to the assertion that Japanese warships have been sunk in the Whangpoo. The basis for this absurdity is the sinking of certain Japanese ships to form the obstruction or boom on the river below the French Bund. Even when that is explained the disseminator of that joyful piece of self-deception is not discouraged. The responsible Chinese authorities who are trying to eliminate this dangerous practice should have every support. They might do worse than pillory each rumour circulated with the appropriate contradiction and ensure that the offending newspapers give the exposure due publicity.

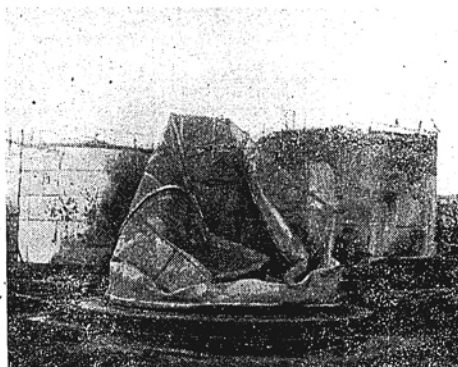
EVACUATING REFUGEES

An influential committee of Chinese and Foreigners, presided over by Mr. W. H. Plant, has brought to notice a most beneficial object for public generosity. The practical advantages of evacuating destitute or out-of-work refugees are outlined in the letter which Mr. Plant addressed to this journal in appealing for funds. It is well to repeat his words:

The Committee's work falls mainly under two headings: firstly, the provision of shipping to carry the refugees from Shanghai and secondly, the necessary funds. A considerable number of the refugees can probably pay their fares, while others are obliged to accept the small contribution thereto, although possibly cannot pay the full fare; there are perhaps still larger numbers who are unable to pay any part of the cost of transferring themselves to their homes. It is believed that there are about 100,000 Chinese refugees, apart from those able to pay their own fares, requiring evacuation from this town. Of this number about 10,000 are natives of the Kiangsu Province, and they can probably be enabled to reach their homes at the cost of a dollar or so per head. A further 15,000 are natives of the Kiangsu Province and these also can be assisted to get home, probably at a cost of no more than a dollar per head. There are also, however, some 15,000 natives of

VAST DESTRUCTION CAUSED IN EASTERN AREA

Photos by V. F. Melting.



Scenes of desolation due to shelling, bombing and incendiary firing in the Eastern District are shown above. Top left, the compound of Wayside Police Station with a gaping crater caused by a shell; a part of the Police force who reoccupied the Station are in the rear. Top right, the Shell Oil tanks at Yangtseepoo and Liping Roads, the one in the foreground being crumpled by explosion and the one in right background being burnt out. Lower left, the corner of Kungping Road and Broadway and, right, an incendiary fire burning in Chemulpo Road, where the Police Reserve Unit were forced to shoot a trapped go-kid.

Kwangtung Province, and to assist these home will probably cost about \$8 per head. There is a need therefore for a total fund of well over \$200,000 which must be raised by public subscription.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The Fund should specially appeal to wealthy Chinese citizens who, in the present crisis, are moved by a patriotic desire to help their less fortunate countrymen. It has received a splendid start by the munificence of a private American citizen, thanks to the alert sympathy of Mr. C. E. Gauss, the Consul-General for the United States of America. Mr. Gauss has received from Mr. Alfred Kohlberg by cable from New York the handsome sum of U.S.\$2,500 for distribution to whatever charity he thinks fit preferably one benefiting Chinese refugees. Mr. Gauss decided that the newly-formed committee constituted the most appropriate channel through which Mr. Kohlberg's gift could be used to the best advantage and he therefore passed on the cheque to Mr. Plant. It is being credited to the Fund in Chinese currency to the amount of \$10,416.96—a very pleasant disposal of more than one-twentieth of the Committee's requirements. If nineteen Chinese or other citizens could come forward with a similar donation a piece of the refugee problem would be effectively solved.

MOKANSHAN HAPPY

The Provincial Government of Chekiang has telegraphed assurances that the community of hill-dwellers in Mokanshan are in good shape. Special measures have been taken locally for their protection and the food situation is easy. To enable the British authorities here to have direct reports on the subject and to be kept in close touch with the situation Mr. H. F. C. Colman of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire is about to proceed to Mokanshan by way of Ningbo and with Mr. Foster Kemp of the Asiatic Petroleum Company will visit Mokanshan to make a report on the conditions prevailing there. It is clear from the information courteously provided by the Provincial Government and from the steps which it has taken to give special protection to Mokanshan that there is no cause for anxiety and the community there is able fully to enjoy the beneficent respite from Shanghai heat afforded by that delightful hill eyrie.

SPLENDID SERVICE

The promptness with which the various Police, Fire Brigade, ambulances and other services appeared on the scene of the terrible disaster in Nanking Road on Monday has already received attention. Some excellent rescue work was done. Noteworthy among the services thus rendered were Chinese Boy Scouts who proved themselves to be most efficient ministers of help and relief in very trying circumstances. As in the previous disaster, on the 14th of August, the general readiness of everyone on the spot to think of the injured rather than of himself and herself was truly remarkable. It proved once again that in a common disaster there is a common comradeship which transcends all bounds of nationality, creed or caste. If only this spirit of endeavour could

be effectively harnessed to the wider purpose of saving humanity from the conflict of which that disaster was the outcome the world might be not only happier but more secure.

A GENEROUS GIFT

Mr. Suemasa Okamoto has received from Japan consignments of foodstuffs and provisions to be distributed to those who are badly in need of relief as a result of the present hostilities in Shanghai. Mr. Okamoto has intimated that the gift is made by a large number of Japanese who are animated with a true spirit of international brotherhood and humanitarianism and it is the specific desire of the donors that the needy and destitute foreigners and Chinese in Shanghai alone should benefit by this contribution. It is understood that these welcome provisions have been brought from the Japanese Headquarters in two large trucks and are being distributed, through the Salvation Army, to various Russian and other foreign and Chinese organizations. It is pleasant in the midst of the bitterness of conflict to be able to record this humanitarian act of generosity. Mr. Okamoto in asking for delivery to be taken of the gift has expressed his desire to know particulars of the distribution so that the Japanese philanthropists responsible for it may know that their kindness has had beneficent results.

CHU SHU

August 24 normally would have brought relief to many folks in Shanghai, for those who order their occasions by the Calendar would duly note that Chu Shu had arrived and the hot weather was officially at an end. In the present strenuous conditions this stage in the progress of the summer is gratefully noted but it is shorn of much of its glamour. Usually it marks the period of outdoor sleeping at night, but curfew has seen to that already. If it could be extended to bring a term to some of the other preoccupations of Shanghai it would truly bring rejoicing. In a fortnight's time *Pai Lu*, the white dew, will be upon hitherto sweltering humanity and the prospect of cold weather joys may be seriously contemplated.

FATHER OF THE SCOTTISH

To-day amid the serious distractions of a sort of war, to use the famous expression, it is necessary to take note of the severance of an important social link with Shanghai. In other words Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bain are sailing for Durban and it is probable that they may not return to China. For forty years Mr. Bain has been an active member of the British community in Shanghai. For seventeen years he was Chairman of the Lester Chinese Hospital. He founded the Shanghai Scottish and members of that distinguished unit will remember the occasion four years ago, Mr. Ronald McDonald being President of the St. Andrew's Society, when Sergeant C. M. Bain received the Long Service Medal at the hands of the Chairman of the Council and Mr. McDonald appreciatively referred to the fact that the newly-decorated N.C.O. had reached his sixtieth birthday and could be held as the eldest statesman of the St. Andrew's Society. As a matter of fact Mr. Bain is the

SALUTE TO YOUTH

(Continued from page 328.)

which the Volunteers have rendered and are rendering in conjunction with the professional and amateur Police Forces. Regular servicemen who are either part of the original garrison or have come to swell it in the crisis will not imagine that these comments undervalue the admirable work which they have done and are doing. Now, as in the past, the gratitude of Shanghai for the way in which the forces of various nationalities have come to its assistance is immense. For the moment, however, it is natural that more than passing attention should be paid to the efforts of Shanghai's own citizen forces.

The senior officers and the junior officers with age-brevets of seniority—even the handful of ancient warriors who refuse to lie down—will not feel neglected if this journal emphasizes the work of youth on this occasion. The young men of Shanghai have been "blooded" as it were. They have been obviously in charge of the situation, whether it has involved the removal of wounded and dead to ambulances, the shepherding of old gentlemen along exposed routes—more to those old gentlemen's delight than to any conviction that they deserved such cotton wool treatment—the holding of a post under a grim roar of overhead frightfulness or the patrolling of streets to keep up the morale of the population, these young volunteers have been adequate. The colourless word is used to pay them the highest compliment of all—serious assessment of a well-performed service. It has been encouraging to observe how unselfconsciously they have assumed the burden of civic defence and yet have displayed just the same qualities of nonchalant good-temper, impish sarcasm, deprecating endurance as have marked their predecessors in a long line of Corps' mobilization. As in the civil administration the situation has been to a large extent in the hands of young men—with a most useful stiffening of experience and age. The result, in the opinion of those whose privilege it is to watch developments from the detached vantage point of the armchair, has been to confirm the view that Shanghai can continue to be confident of its future; the material which was available in the past for building up and maintaining its civic prosperity and progress is still at its disposal. The old hands can lie back and comfort themselves with the thought that their work goes on. They can give a grateful salute to youth.

Senior Past President of that Society and his going undoubtedly means a great loss to the Scottish community in Shanghai. He has been an indefatigable worker in many cases and he has stood up to the buffets of the triumphs of gallantry as he has shared in the misfortune of Shanghai's prosperous days. He and Mrs. Bain will be remembered for their unflinching hospitality and their many kindnesses to a very large circle of friends in this cosmopolitan community. Good luck goes with them to South Africa.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR

TIENTSIN FRONT VERY ACTIVE

Chinese Defences on Pukow Railway Attacked: Capture of Chinghai Claimed

Tientsin, Aug. 25.—Severe fighting between Japanese and Chinese forces has broken out at Chinghai, south of Tientsin, according to an announcement by the Japanese military authorities.

The Japanese troops, it is stated, have opened an attack on the Chinese positions on the Tientsin-Pukow railway after an arduous march through rain-soaked roads. The resumption of hostilities coincided with the end of one of the wettest periods in the history of Tientsin, which converted the plains of Hopei into waterlogged quicksands. The difficulties leading to the Japanese advance are being tormented as a result of the recent downpours, while all trenches are flooded.

During the protracted rainy period all operations, except for brief air observations, were brought to a standstill.

Chinese Concentrations

It is believed that the majority of the Chinese concentrations on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, after moving eastward, have formed up on the western banks of the Yungting with the object of preventing Japanese troops crossing the river.

Chinese troops are reported to have assembled in strong force north of Kuan, where the highway from Peiping to Paoiting crosses the Yungting river, which has risen to a very high level owing to the continuous downpours of the last few days. As a result it is impossible to ford the river even at its widest sections.

Meanwhile, eye-witnesses describe remarkable scenes near Tangku, where men and supplies are being landed from transports. Troops and animals alike are struggling through quagmires, in which the whole area has been converted.

The highway from Taku to Tientsin at present resembles a mud-river owing to rains and the heavy Japanese military traffic.

It is believed that even if floods are averted, the highways in the Tientsin area, which are not metalled, will be unusable for weeks.—Reuter.

Chinese Claim Attacks Repulsed

Paoiting, Aug. 24.

After several days' lull, sporadic fighting along the Peiping-Hankow line between Chinese and Japanese troops had broken out on August 22 at three points in the vicinity of Fangshanhsien and Lianghsiang, according to belated reports reaching here to-day.

A column of Japanese troops, launching a surprise attack on the Chinese defenders at Meihering, were driven back to Lutau.

On the same day, the reports stated, over 1,000 Japanese infantrymen, assisted by artillery units, opened a frontal attack on Chinese positions at Pinglinhsien, while another smaller batch tried to flank the Chinese left wing.

A hot encounter ensued. For a time the Japanese artillery fire was so intense that two Chinese companies were annihilated. Chinese reinforcements, hurried to the rescue of the harassed defenders, finally succeeded in driving back the Japanese attackers.

By nightfall, the Chinese forces launched a counter-attack against the Japanese positions at Naniyuan. The enemy forces retreated, leaving behind four machine guns and large quantities of supplies.

In anticipation of Chinese assaults on their positions at Lianghsiang, Japanese troops have been busy erecting barricades outside the city gates while gun positions were constructed on the city walls.

Over 500 Japanese troops are reported to be stationed at Kankou-chuang near Lianghsiang.—Central News.

General Offensive

Tokyo, Aug. 25.

Japanese troops in North China are conducting a successful general offensive on all fronts, according to a Japanese report from Tientsin.

The Japanese military authorities, the message declares, in an effort to bring the Sino-Japanese conflict to an end as speedily as possible, have abandoned their past negative attitude and, instead, are conducting vigorous operations.

The Japanese troops along the Peiping-Hankow Railway are stated to have captured Fangshan, seven miles west of Lianghsiang, while Japanese troops on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway are claimed to have reduced Chinghai, 45 kilometres south of Tientsin.

In addition, Japanese forces on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, in co-operation with Mongol troops, are said to have reduced Pukow Pass, one of the three barrier-gates to China, and Pataing, whence the Japanese are stated to be marching on Huailai.

The report adds that another Japanese detachment from the north is surrounding Kalgan, "thus cutting off the Chinese troops along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway."—Reuter.

Kweihua, Aug. 25.

Chinese troops who last week recaptured several towns in North China from the hands of Manchoukuo troops have now advanced to the suburbs of Changpei, about 30 miles to the north of Kalgan, military dispatches received here to-day state.

The rapid advance of the Chinese forces to the vicinity of Changpei, the message declares, has cut off contact between Japanese forces there and those in the rear.—Central News.

Capture of Chinghai

Tientsin, Aug. 25.

The Akashiba unit occupied Chinghai, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, about 25 miles south of Tientsin, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, according to the Japanese military authorities here. It is also stated that Japanese aircraft bombed and demolished the railway station and barracks at Tatung, west of Kalgan, and Chinese positions at Huailai and on the outskirts of Kalgan.—Reuter.

Peiping Area Advance

Tientsin, Aug. 26.

Chinese positions along the Pinglinhsien mountains near Peiping were captured by a Japanese detachment from Changhsienlin yesterday morning, according to an announcement made by the headquarters of the Japanese Garrison here. The statement added that the Japanese are now pursuing the fleeing Chinese. Japanese casualties up to noon yesterday, headquarters also announced, were thirty killed and wounded.—Domei.

Chinese Claim

Paoiting, Aug. 26.

The recapture of Peuchehying, Luying and a high land in the district of Fangshan, west of Lianghsiang, south of Peiping on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, by Chinese troops on August 22 has been officially confirmed.

The Chinese forces also claimed to have scored a victory over the enemy troops in the neighbourhood of Lianghsiang. Four machine-guns and large quantities of arms were seized.

During the encounter near Fangshan, the Chinese suffered more than 100 casualties, while the Japanese losses were said to be thrice as many.

The Japanese have ordered that all Kaoliang stalks between Yangluoching and Tientsin be cut in order to facilitate the movement of their mechanized units.

Two captured Japanese airmen have been sent here from Huailai, north of Paoiting, where their plane was recently brought down by the Chinese.—Central News.

Vast Mechanized Forces

Peiping, Aug. 27.

Reuter's correspondent paid a visit to-day to Japanese headquarters at Changhsienlin and was impressed by the strength of the Japanese mechanized equipment, the latest scientific apparatus being lavishly employed.

Wanpinghsien, the scene of the original Sino-Japanese conflict, has been converted into a huge transport park. Obviously the Japanese are making preparations for sustained lengthy operations.—Reuter.

Nankow Not Captured

Nanking, Aug. 27.

The Japanese report from Tokyo of an alleged Japanese victory at Nankow was ridiculed in a communiqué issued by the Chinese military headquarters to-day.

"The Chinese troops holding only entrenchment positions at the head of the Chu-yungkwan and Chinese reinforcements," declared the statement, "made a successful flanking movement last night and launched an attack against the rear of the Japanese troops attacking Nankow. The Chinese troops are at present advancing."—Reuter.

Control of Charhar

Tientsin, Aug. 28.

Advancing on a wide front, units of the Kwantung Army to-day were

N. CHINA'S FUTURE IN JAPAN'S EYES

Dependent on New Regime in Opinion of Military

Tientsin, Aug. 26.

"The future of North China is entirely dependent upon the new regime, which we hope will remove all Communist and anti-Japanese activity," declared Lieutenant-General Katsuki, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in North China, in an interview this afternoon.

Asked whether, if the Chinese troops retreated and concentrated in Shantung and Shanai, Japanese troops would continue operations, General Katsuki declined to comment on future events. All operations, he added, were a military secret.

Japanese troops in North China, the General proceeded, did not possess poison gas, and he was uncertain if tear gas were used in the Nankow attack.

General Katsuki scouted the possibility of Chinese bombing raids on Japanese troops. Most Chinese bombers, he said, had been destroyed. Besides, adequate defence was available here.

The General criticized the efficiency of Chinese troops, who, he asserted, were mercenaries. He admitted, however, that they did not lack bravery.

General Katsuki declined to comment on the question of the future of Russian émigrés in North China, and he was uncertain whether operations against the Chinese would be protracted or could be terminated speedily.—Reuter.

nearing the borders of Shanai and Hopei.

In a communiqué issued this morning, the Kwantung Army claimed the occupation of the headquarters of General Tang En-pao, Commander of the Chinese forces in Charhar, at Siahuwanchi. Other units, the statement asserted, yesterday captured Kalgan, Huailai, Kangchwang and Yenking in quick succession.

Kalgan, the capital of Charhar and an important trading centre of Inner Mongolia, was occupied by Japanese Army units at 11 o'clock in the morning. An hour later, the communiqué said, the Ohba, Yamada, Nagano and Iihara detachments occupied the walled town of Huailai, on the Hopei-Charhar border.

In the evening, the Mugikura and Nara detachments, advancing along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, captured Kangchwang and Yenking.

"Mopping Up"

Kwantung Army units, the statement said, are now engaged in mopping up Chinese "stragglers" in the Huailai, Kangchwang and Yenking districts.

Closely co-operating with the land force, Japanese aeroplanes, according to the communiqué, bombed Chinese troops retreating towards Tatung, Shanai, inflicting "heavy losses."

Units of the Japanese Garrison in North China continued their gradual advance south and west of the Peiping-Tientsin line. Capturing a point six miles west of Lianghsiang, on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, last night, Japanese troops claimed to be in control of the entire highland district west of Taitsum.—Domei.

Japanese Drive Expected

Peiping, Aug. 29.

With the end of the rainy season, foreign military observers predict that the Japanese will shortly begin a powerful drive southwards along the Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow railways.—Reuter.

Chinese Fall Back

Nanking, Aug. 29.

Suffering unusually heavy losses as a result of terrific Japanese aerial and artillery bombardment, Chinese garrison forces at Kalgan, capital of Charhar on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, have withdrawn to the outskirts of the city, according to information from military circles this morning.

The Chinese troops who had been putting up a gallant resistance against the fierce Japanese onslaught during the last fortnight were commanded by General Liu Ju-ming, concurrently chairman of the city. Before they fell back on their new defence line, they succeeded in inflicting heavy losses on the Japanese forces.—Central News.

Japanese Report Success

Tientsin, Aug. 29.

Chinese forces, retreating toward Wei-hsien in north-west Charhar, were bombed by Japanese aircraft, according to an announcement made by the headquarters of the Japanese Garrison here.

"But Chinese reinforcements, despite repeated Japanese attacks along the way, finally succeeded in breaking through and establishing a junction with the troops defending Chu-yungkwan, the defences of which are now declared to be secured.

JAPANESE CLAIM KALGAN TAKEN

Capture of Chu-yungkwan Pass on Great Wall: Chinese Deny Nankow Fall

Chu-yungkwan, Charhar, Aug. 25.

Following a determined drive against the Chinese forces in Charhar, Japanese troops to-day controlled the passes of the Great Wall.

Strong Chinese positions at the Chu-yungkwan Pass were captured yesterday morning, in the face of a rain storm.

With 100,000 Chinese troops in full retreat, Japanese forces were to-day rapidly advancing in the direction of Huailai, on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway.—Domei.

Kalgan Taken by Surprise

Tientsin, Aug. 26.

The dramatic appearance of a unit belonging to the Kwantung Army in the rear of the Chinese forces at Nankow has enabled the Japanese to occupy Kalgan, Huailai and Pataing, according to a communiqué issued by the Japanese military authorities.

As a result of this development, the statement declares, the Chinese troops defending Nankow Pass are now bottled up.

The communiqué also claims that a flying column from Peiping have scattered Chinese troops marching from Lianghsiang, fifteen miles south-west of Peiping, to join their colleagues at Nankow.

The Japanese military authorities emphasize that this success is second only in importance to the capture of Kalgan and Huailai.

Meanwhile, the despatch of substantial Japanese reinforcements to Chinghai, which was captured yesterday, indicates that the Japanese intend to follow up their success by advancing on Machang, about 32 miles south of Tientsin, and possibly Tangchow, from where it is possible to advance across country to Paoiting, to the west, when the road dries up.

Refugees Crowd Tientsin

The Japanese are unable to use their thirty aeroplanes at the East Arsenal aerodrome owing to the place being flooded. Hundreds of Chinese coolies are now engaged in pumping out the water.

At present the Wenan basin, south of Tientsin, is inundated, and brick workers in kilns dotting the countryside have abandoned work.

Refugees from Chinghai are flocking into Tientsin by boat as a result of Japanese artillery shelling the town. They report that banditry is prevalent on the Canal owing to the absence of police.

Trains on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway are stopping, for the present, at Tangkuantu, one station north of Machang.—Reuter.

Japanese General Killed

Changchun, Aug. 25.

The death of Maj.-Gen. Shigeru Fujii of the Manchoukuo Army was revealed to-day when the Peace Preservation Department issued a communiqué paying high tribute to his courage. Gen. Fujii was killed by Chinese snipers in action on August 21 "somewhere southwest of the Manchoukuo border."—United Press.

Nankow Pass Taken

Tokyo, Aug. 24.

The Japanese occupied Nankow Pass at 5 o'clock this morning after seizing all neighbouring forts, according to an announcement made by the War Office to-day. The Chinese troops between Kalgan and Nankow, the communiqué added, were completely surrounded by Japanese troops.—Reuter.

Nankow's Capture Denied

Nanking, Aug. 27.

How the timely arrival of reinforcements saved the day for the Chinese at Nankow, where extremely fierce fighting is reported to have raged continuously since August 14, is described in a Chinese communiqué issued here to-day.

"The 89th Division, under the command of General Tang En-pao," declares the communiqué, "was defending Nankow at three places: Nankow railway station at the foot of the hills, Nankow town, and Chu-yungkwan, where the Great Wall, atop high hills, commands the gateway into Charhar."

"After repeated artillery bombardment and air attacks, Japanese troops captured Nankow station and town, but a severe battle raged for the possession of Chu-yungkwan."

"The situation became so desperate on August 24 that General Tang telephoned that it was useless to send reinforcements as his troops would probably be unable to hold the lines before the arrival of aid."

"But Chinese reinforcements, despite repeated Japanese attacks along the way, finally succeeded in breaking through and establishing a junction with the troops defending Chu-yungkwan, the defences of which are now declared to be secured.

"A similar situation occurred in Kalgan, where Kwantung Army troops launched a vigorous offensive and captured the town, which is held by the 29th Army under the command of General Liu Ju-min. It was feared for a time that Kalgan would be lost, but the arrival of reinforcements finally checked the advance of the Japanese troops."—Reuter.

Heavy Shelling By Japanese

Peiping, Aug. 26.

Japanese shrapnel bursting over the mountains west of the Peiping-Hankow Railway greeted Reuter's special correspondent visiting the front south-west of Peiping to-day. The main road from Peiping is crowded with guns, munitions and food supplies.

The Japanese maintained steady gun fire throughout the day. Lt.-Gen. Kawaguchi, the Japanese Commander, stated, in an interview with Reuter, that the line, Nankow, Changhsienlin and Tientsin, formed a continuous strategic front guarding the Peiping-Tientsin area from Chinese attacks from the north, west and south.—Reuter.

Minor Victory Repeated

Paoiting, Aug. 28.

Chinese forces west of the Peiping-Hankow Railway scored a minor victory over Japanese forces at Chienchuntai on August 26, according to a belated report received here to-day. The Japanese lost four officers and more than 200 men. Eight of their machine-guns and over 100 rifles were captured by the Chinese.

Meanwhile, Japanese military operations at the Tientsin-Pukow Railway front have been greatly handicapped by the heavy downpours there on Thursday night and Friday morning. As a result many of their defence works were damaged and the use of tanks was rendered ineffective.—Central News.

Chinese Success

Tsinan, Aug. 28.

"Satisfactory progress" was made yesterday by Chinese troops operating on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, military dispatches reaching here to-day reveal.

Following the recovery of Toulouchen, the second station from Tientsin, the Chinese troops successfully drove the Japanese troops out of Chinghai, the third station from Tientsin, by attacking their rear.

The enemy troops, it was said, retreated in a north-westerly direction as the Chinese forces attacked them from three directions.

Chinghai, a strategic point on the railway south of Toulouchen, had changed hands several times since the outbreak of hostilities along the railway.

While larger detachments of Chinese troops were engaged in battle against the Japanese at Chinghai two days ago, it may be remembered, a smaller unit advanced beyond Chinghai by a flanking movement and recovered Toulouchen.—Central News.

Chinese Bravery Praised

Nanking, Aug. 28.

The endurance and bravery of the Chinese troops defending the Nankow Pass, the strategic Great Wall pass along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, the Hopei-Charhar border, since August 12, was officially noted in a communiqué issued by the Ministry of War late last night.

Subjected to the most terrific artillery bombardment from three sides, with huge squadrons of enemy planes raiding all the main towns in the rear and disrupting communications at important junctions, the communiqué stated, the Chinese troops had stood their ground, despite "heavy losses of life."

Bringing heavy artillery, tanks, and planes into action, the communiqué said, large detachments of Japanese troops had succeeded in the general offensive in breaking through the Chinese lines at several points, including Nankow town, its right end left lines, Chenpencheng, on August 23.

Retreat Forbidden

Orders had been issued by the Chinese command, the communiqué emphasized, that the Chinese troops were not permitted to retreat alive, with the result that the Chinese suffered severe casualties.

Beginning from August 24, the communiqué stated, the Chinese troops were determined to hold the line from Hengling to Chu-yungkwan, the Great Wall pass a little to the west of Nankow town.

Yet with the arrival of additional reinforcements, the communiqué said, the Japanese offensive became more severe, inflicting such heavy losses on the Chinese troops that in a time even secretaries of the army, mafoos, messengers, signal corpsmen, were brought to the front lines.—Central News.

JAPANESE MEN TO LEAVE TSINGTAO

Fears of Troop Landings Are Allayed: Shops Re-open

Tsingtao, Aug. 30. The possibility of a Japanese conflict in Tsingtao has been eliminated as a result of the decision of the Japanese authorities to evacuate the remaining Japanese men from Tsingtao before the end of the month. All Japanese were withdrawn some time ago.

The decision has erased all fears of a landing of Japanese troops and, as a result, many Chinese shops have reopened. As in the case of Hankow, all Japanese interests will be handed over to the Chinese authorities, who will accord them protection during the absence of the Japanese.

Meanwhile, as a direct result of the Japanese decision to evacuate, the Municipal Government to-day purchased 10,000 bags of flour and rice valued at \$200,000, stored in a warehouse belonging to a Japanese firm. The Municipality paid \$60,000 for the goods, which have now been transferred to a warehouse belonging to the Bank of Communications.—Reuter.

Troop Concentrations

It is estimated here that about 25,000 Chinese regular as well as irregular troops are now concentrated in or around Tsingtao. Strong fortifications have been constructed all round the city. It is stated here that successes claimed by the Japanese south-west of Peking have actually been of a very minor nature and have been mainly in guerrilla warfare.—Trans-Ocean.

Request Not to Evacuate

A request not to evacuate Japanese residents from Tsingtao also not to send military or naval reinforcements, in order to prevent unrest among the Chinese population, has been made to the Japanese authorities by the Mayor of Tsingtao, Admiral Shen Hung-ling, according to reports received here to-day. The Japanese naval and military officials also declare that evacuation is unnecessary, on the ground that the "successful Japanese military operations in the Shanghai and Peiping areas" would result in a peaceful settlement of the problem at Tsingtao. Later, according to another Japanese message from Tsingtao, the Mayor ordered Chinese provision shops to resume business immediately.—Reuter.

Understanding Reached

An understanding on the maintenance of peace and order here was reached to-day at a meeting between Admiral Shen Hung-ling, Mayor, and Mr. Takuya Muraichi, chairman of the Council of the Japanese Residents' Corporation.

Calling on Admiral Shen, the Japanese civic leader asked that the number of Chinese militiamen and troops in the city be kept at a minimum. He simultaneously assured the Chinese official that he would make every effort to bring about an amicable settlement of the incident in which a Japanese bluejacket lost his life earlier this month.—Domei.

Mayor to Co-operate

Tension has relaxed somewhat in Tsingtao.

Four prominent Japanese business men, representing other Japanese business men in Tsingtao, called on Admiral Shen Hung-ling, the Mayor, at 10 a.m. yesterday to come to an arrangement to eradicate false rumours which were causing the tension.

Admiral Shen expressed his sympathy with their sentiments and appointed four Chinese officials to co-operate with the Japanese in forming a committee for the exchange of news in a sincere desire to maintain peace and order.

Meanwhile, regarding the report of a food shortage, after investigation by the Municipal Government it was found that the rice and flour supply was enough for six months. Further, a promise was extracted from Gen. Han Fachu, the Governor of Shanxi, to supply more if necessary.

The exportation of rice and flour from Tsingtao was also prohibited.

A proclamation has been issued by the Social Affairs Bureau and the police bureaus asking the Chinese and Japanese shops, which are closed, to re-open. None has done so far but neither have any more shops closed.

The Rotary and Lion's Clubs and the Chambers of Commerce have sent the following statement to certain Shanghai newspapers.

Thousands of visitors are unable at present to return to Shanghai, but there are adequate forces here to ensure their protection.—Reuter.

CHINESE RALLYING BEHIND NANKING

Contributions Pour In to Aid National Defence

Nanking, Aug. 25. Chinese abroad, like their brethren at home, have answered the call of their Fatherland for money to wage a long drawn out war with Japan. The Chinese community in San Francisco, U.S.A., alone is reported to have raised U.S. \$100,000 to swell the Chinese Government's war chest, while Chinese residents in other American cities such as Seattle and New York have also organized fund-raising campaigns.

Chinese in the South Seas have likewise risen to the occasion. For instance, those in Singapore have succeeded in collecting \$200,000, Singapore currency. In Manila, a similar movement is in full swing to create a fund for war relief purposes in China.—Central News.

San Francisco Celebration

San Francisco, Aug. 23. Residents of San Francisco's Chinatown to-day staged an impromptu celebration of reports of Chinese military advances in the Shanghai sector and continued to pour thousands of dollars into the local war chest.

Chinese newspapers here used a truck equipped with loud-speaker equipment to broadcast reports of the fighting throughout the Chinese section of the city.—United Press.

Mme. Kung Buys Trucks

Shanghai, Aug. 24. Madame H. H. Kung, wife of the Chinese Minister of Finance, has bought four trucks for three motor cars to be presented to the Chinese forces now defending Shanghai.

The vehicles, it is learned, were purchased at a cost of \$55,000 collected by Madame Kung from among Chinese members of the Maritime Customs.—Central News.

Malaya to Collect

Singapore, Aug. 27. The Malayan Governments have granted permission for relief funds to be organized by the Chinese and the Japanese, for remission to China and Japan, for the relief of those suffering in consequence of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. Collections for military purposes, however, are absolutely forbidden.—Reuter.

MONGOL REWARD IN NEW STATE

"Mongokuoku" Will Repay Aid to Japanese Troops

Mukden, Aug. 27. Twenty thousand Inner Mongolian troops contributed to the Japanese victory at Nanking, according to a Kwangtung Army spokesman.

The Mongols, with the Japanese, cut off and inflicted heavy losses on the retreating Chinese, he declared.

Japanese quarters, the spokesman said, admitted that co-operation between the Mongols and the Japanese against the Chinese was "a prelude to Japanese support of the Inner Mongolia defence movement and the establishment of a Mongol state styled 'Mongokuoku'."—Reuter.

HUNDREDS KILLED IN BOMBING RAIDS

Japanese Planes Hit Schools, Hospitals in Interior

Nanking, Aug. 23. The middle school of the National Central University, the School for the Deaf and the National Tsinghua Hospital were among the local buildings bombed by over twenty Japanese aeroplanes last Thursday when more than 100 civilians were killed and several hundred others injured.

The Ministry of War this morning.

Flying at a high altitude the Japanese bombers in two raids that morning dropped scores of explosive and incendiary bombs setting between 400 and 500 houses on fire.

On the same day, sixteen Japanese craft raided Nanchang, provincial capital of Kiangsi. They looted most of their deadly missiles on the Kiangsi Agricultural College, the Kiangsi Rural Normal School and the American Missionary Girls' School.

Although no students were injured at Nanchang, approximately 300 civilians in the vicinity of these schools were either killed or wounded, the communiqué added.

The destruction of Chinese educational institutions constitutes part of Japan's premeditated plan, it was emphasized in the communiqué.—Central News.

H.M.S. DELIGHT GOES TO FOCHOW

Anti-Japanese Riots Feared in Fukien Port

Hongkong, Aug. 29. The British destroyer Delight hurriedly left for Fochow last evening. Her mission was not disclosed, but it is understood that foreigners in Fochow are endangered owing to the possibility of anti-Japanese rioting, which might possibly involve other nationals.—Reuter.

Amoy Tense

Tokyo, Aug. 29. The situation in Amoy has suddenly become acute and on the night of August 27 the Consul-General was surrounded by Chinese plainclothesmen, according to a Gaimusho announcement to-day based on reports from Mr. Katsuo Okazaki, Japanese Consul-General at Amoy.

The statement said that the members of the Consul-General are forced to remain indoors. Though the families of the officials of the Consul-General have been evacuated to Keelung, the statement.

Sh'ai Refugees Overflow Into Singapore

Singapore, Aug. 24. The Straits Government, at the request of Hongkong, which is overcrowded, is preparing to quarter several thousands of British refugees from China.

It is understood that the Town Hall and other public buildings are being requisitioned for the purpose.—Reuter.

said, there are still more than 1,000 Japanese subjects, mostly Formosans, who are in the hands of the Japanese.

Mr. Okazaki's report to the Foreign Office stated that several Formosans were shot to death a few days ago. He added that the Chinese are making military preparations in and around the city.

Aerodromes, hangars and gun emplacements, Mr. Okazaki reported, are being rapidly constructed in the outskirts of the city while the troops of the 15th Division entered Amoy on August 27.

Officials of the Foreign Office said that in view of the seriousness of the situation, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, will shortly instruct Mr. Okazaki and the remaining Japanese officials to evacuate.

Bearing aboard her Japanese officials and residents of Amoy, the steamer Changsha Maru left the Fukien port yesterday, under the escort of two Japanese men-of-war, the Navy Office announced this morning. With the evacuation of this group, no Japanese to-day remained on Chinese soil south of Shanghai.—Domei.

\$500,000,000 BONDS TO BE ISSUED

Committee to Promote Sale Inaugurated

Shanghai, Aug. 26. A committee headed by Adm. V. Soong, Chairman of the Bank of China, has been formed to promote the sale of \$500,000,000 bonds to be utilized to defray national emergency expenses. The bonds, according to a set of seven regulations governing their issuance, will be of seven denominations, namely, \$10,000, \$1,000, \$100, \$50, \$5 and \$1, all redeemable in twenty years.

The new committee is composed of 27 members including Government officials and prominent residents. Mr. Chen Lih-fu, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, Mme. Sun Yat-sen, Sir Robert Hotung, Dr. Alfred Zee, Dr. Wellington Koo, Mr. Quo Tschai, Mr. O. K. Yu, the Mayor, and Mr. Aw Boon-haw, medicine magnate in Singapore, are among those on the committee.

According to its organic law promulgated by the National Government, the committee will establish branch committees both at home and abroad.

The Government's decision to issue the bonds is reported to have been prompted by the public enthusiasm in making voluntary contributions towards the war funds.

Campaign to Boost Sale

Shanghai, Aug. 28. To boost the sale of the \$500,000,000 National Salvation Bonds, various local circles will shortly launch a campaign for the purpose. Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Tu Yuesen, chairman of the Civic Association, and Dr. Hsiao Hsiao-lai, president of the University of Shanghai, will lead in the campaign.—Central News.

STEADY AIR RAIDS ON NANKING

Pursuit Planes Go Up To Meet Attackers

Nanking, Aug. 23. Six Japanese bombers appeared from a north-westerly direction shortly after midnight and flashed across the northern outskirts of the capital, dropping five bombs into the Lotus Lake and one on the city wall, causing slight damage.

Lotus Lake is one of Nanking's scenic spots and the favourite catering centre in summer months.

The raid was very brief, the Japanese planes quickly disappearing in an easterly direction.

Apparently, the visitors tried to hit Chinese aircraft positions at Paichiko, intensive fire from which is reported to have shot down one Japanese bomber on August 19.—Reuter.

Raid Counter-Attacked

Nanking, Aug. 24. Nine Japanese bombers appeared at eight to-night from the north and, after crossing over to the east, circled around Kwanghuanmen and dropped 15 bombs in the south-eastern section of the city, after which they disappeared.

Anti-aircraft guns did not go into action to-night, but Chinese pursuit pilots went up to engage the raiders.

One Japanese bomber, says an official statement, was brought down south of Chuoyung, 15 miles from Nanking, by the Chinese machines.

After the failure to bomb Nanking by day, Japanese planes now regularly raid Nanking by night.—Reuter.

All Night Air Raid Made

Nanking, Aug. 27. Staging the longest nightly raid since August 15, twelve Japanese planes attacked Nanking from four directions from 11.30 o'clock last night to 4 o'clock this morning. They dropped numerous incendiary bombs, causing several small fires.

On their way back to their base, two of the attacking machines were brought down at Luho, opposite Nanking in northern Kiangsu.—Central News.

NINGPO BOMBED BY JAPANESE

Third Fleet Communique on Day's Actions

Shanghai, Aug. 25. Japanese seaplanes yesterday "successfully" bombed Chinese positions in Ningbo and Anking, Anhwei province, the headquarters of the Third Fleet announced last night.

"The enemy," the communiqué claimed, "has suffered serious losses."

In a raid on Wosung, another air force, according to the statement, destroyed the Yungun Cotton Spinning Mill. Army detachments collaborated with the operations of the air unit.

In other air raids on Quinsan, Kaiting and Taitsien Chinese armoured cars, an armoured train and the Quinsan railway bridge were destroyed, the communiqué stated. In these operations, the air force had the co-operation of units of the Army and the Naval Landing Party.

Units of the Landing Party stationed along the boundaries of the Foreign Settlement have, according to the communiqué, "extended their lines."

INJURED CHINESE AIRMEN IDOLIZED

Chingkiang, Aug. 26. There injured Chinese airmen who made a forced landing here a few days ago after having bombed Japanese positions in Shanghai, are now being idolized by the local populace. No sooner had the trio arrived at the Kiangsu Provincial Hospital for treatment, than a stream of well-wishers called on them, offering "comfort" articles, fruits and other edibles. Girls in their teens, worshippers of the "flying generals," gave flowers to the injured airmen as a gesture of "comfort" and encouragement. When it was made known that one of the three, Wang Han-an, needed a blood transfusion, no less than twenty offered themselves for blood tests.—Central News.

JAPANESE PLANES FLY OVER N. HUNAN

Nankow, Aug. 25. Seven Japanese planes flew over Yoyang, Yingsuehiao and other points in northern Hunan in the last few hours yesterday. They also attempted to come to Hankow.—Central News.

SOOCHOW VISITED BY CLOUD BURST

Japanese Planes Over City Flying Field Bombed

Soochow, Ku., Aug. 16. Soochow witnessed a cloud burst yesterday afternoon and until a late hour last night streets were still flooded. All canals are up two and three feet as the result of the down pour. Many roofs to buildings could not withstand the down pour and leaks were many. Some streets were reported to be waist deep in flood water. To-day all drains are still gushing water into the canals.

We have just had our second visit from Japanese planes. The first group came over this morning but dropped no bombs. After circling for some time they returned towards Shanghai. About three o'clock twenty two put in appearance and several bombs were dropped. The damage as yet is unknown. People were panicky, but the local defence corps and the boy scouts were on the job and kept every one under cover. The anti-aircraft guns fired four shots but it cannot be ascertained if there was a hit. One bomb was dropped out near Chang Mun and others at the flying field.

The city generally is keeping very calm over the situation and there are still some who are going to the country for safety. As yet no wounded have been received the preparations have been made for several days.

RED CROSS RELIEF IN MANILA

Assistance to be Given to Cost of Passages

Washington, Aug. 28. The American Red Cross, co-operating with the Department of State, in the allocation of \$1,500,000 in Manila from China are relatively self-sustaining.

Attention was called to the general policy of assisting evacuees to return to their homes or to localities where they may become self-sustaining, instead of attempting to feed and house them in refugee havens.

Funds for Passages

The Red Cross announced that funds would be advanced for ship passage in cases where refugees were unable to obtain personal funds. Although the policy of the Department of State requires the recipients to sign a note, providing eventual payment, it was indicated, however, that entirely destitute refugees will be assisted according to their circumstances.

Reliable informants declared that the Department of State had delegated the Red Cross with the entire responsibility of the administration relief fund, but officials denied to confirm or deny this report.—United Press.

CHILD BORN ON SHAI REFUGEE SHIP

Hongkong, Aug. 24. The French liner Aramis to-day arrived here from Shanghai with 377 refugees.

Mrs. Isabelle Rosario, one of the passengers from Shanghai, gave birth to a daughter during the voyage.—United Press.

U.S. CONSULATE IN TSINAN CLOSED

Nanking, Aug. 27. The United States Consulate in Tsinan has announced that it will be closed as from to-day. This is in accordance with instructions from the United States Embassy in Nanking, which authorized the Consulate to close "whenever necessary." Previously, the Consul had warned all Americans in Tsinan to withdraw immediately to Tsingtao.—Reuter.

JAPANESE ASKED TO CLOSE CONSULATES

Moscow, Aug. 29. The Soviet Government has requested all Japanese Consulates in Odessa and Novosibirsk to close not later than September 15.—Reuter.

NEW GERMAN PLANE ROUTE TO CHINA

**Pamir Mountain Crossing
Will Shorten Time**

Berlin, Aug. 26. Aeronautical circles here express great satisfaction at the successful flight of the Junkers aeroplane Rüstow von Rhuena of the Ju 52 type which had the difficult task of reconnoitring a new possible air route from Germany to the Far East.

The German Luftwaffe hopes to establish a regular air service via the Pamir mountains by means of which the distance of some 12,000 kilometres from Berlin to Shanghai may be covered in from 45 to 50 flying hours, half the time needed at present by other European air transport companies for flights to the Far East. The Luftwaffe route runs via Syria, Iran and across the Pamirs to Shanghai. The chief difficulty lay in that governments concerned withhold permission to fly over this region, but the governments of Syria, Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan have now granted the necessary authorization.—Trans-Ocean.

Second German Flight

Berlin, Aug. 28. It is announced that a second Junkers aeroplane belonging to the Deutsche Luftwaffe has successfully flown over Afghanistan to China across the Pamir mountains and Turkistan.

The aeroplane whose crew consisted of Flight Captain Drechsel, Pilot von Tettenborn, and mechanic and wireless operator Penke, took off from Kabul in the early hours this morning and reached Soochow in eleven hours.

Both aeroplanes, it is stated, will fly back to Kabul within the next few days. Whilst the first plane will then return to Germany, the second machine commanded by Drechsel will fly again by the same route to China.—Trans-Ocean.

COMPENSATION FOR SCHOOL ASKED

**American Institution Hit
At Nanchang**

Nanchang, Aug. 28. A demand for compensation has been presented to the Japanese by the board of the American Missionary Middle School for Girls here through the American Embassy. The school in question was damaged by incendiary bombs dropped by Japanese planes during an air raid on August 26. Whilst the extent of the damage done was not stated, it is learned that no American staff members of the institution were injured, as they are away in Kuling.—Central News.

FAMED COMMUNIST FREED BY NANKING

Nanking, Aug. 24. Mr. Chen Tu-hsi, well-known communist leader who was released yesterday as a result of reduction of his sentence from eight years' imprisonment to three years by the National Government, will call on various government authorities to express his gratitude for the freedom given back to him. The communist leader, it may be recalled, was first sentenced to fifteen years of imprisonment on charges of having endangered the safety of the state in 1932. Upon his appeal the Supreme Court commuted his term to eight years.—Central News.

GEN. MIAO MADE HEAD OF CANTON GARRISON

Hongkong, Aug. 24. Gen. Miao Pei-nan was yesterday formally installed as Commander of the Canton Garrison. In a ceremony held at the headquarters of the Fourth Route Army. This was regarded by foreign military quarters here as a prelude to the promulgation of martial law in Canton.

The population of the city has been reduced by a third following a mass exodus of women and children to Shamen and Hongkong.—Domei.

DR. FILCHNER FREED BY TUNGANS

London, Aug. 23. Dr. Wilhelm Filchner, the renowned German explorer who was prevented for six months from leaving Khotan in the province of Sinkiang by Tungans tribesmen, is now reported to have been granted permission to make his way unmolested to the Indian frontier.—Trans-Ocean.

TRIAL FLIGHT TO EUROPE OFF

**Disturbed Conditions In
Sinkiang Interfere**

Nanking, Aug. 28. The Ministry of Communications has instructed the Eurasia Aviation Corporation to drop its contemplated trial flight on the projected China-Europe airline in view of the disturbed conditions now existing in south Sinkiang.

The new schedule of the airlines maintained by the corporation was announced yesterday following the removal of its head office from Shanghai to Sian.

With Sian, instead of Shanghai, as its starting point, the Lanchow-bound plane will leave on Tuesdays and Sundays, returning to the Shensi capital on the same days.

The hand-bound planes via Hanchung, Chengtu and Kuning will leave on Wednesdays and Fridays, returning to Sian on Thursdays and Saturdays.

On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, a plane will leave for Canton via Changsha, while another will fly to Paofoe every Tuesday.—Central News.

CHINESE CAPITAL FLIGHT STOPPED

**New Measures by the Finance
Ministry Successful**

Nanking, Aug. 29. Flight of Chinese capital has stopped and market fluctuations have been checked following the enforcement of measures for the stabilization of the nation's finance during the present emergency, declared a spokesman of the Ministry of Finance yesterday.

Reviewing the ministry's efforts in maintaining the circulation of capital in the interior, the spokesman said that the four government banks, namely, the Central Bank of China, Bank of China, Bank of Communications and the Farmers' Bank have been instructed to open joint offices in leader cities.

Further to stimulate production in agriculture, industry, commerce and mining, the four banks have also been ordered to open joint loan extension and account committees at the following twelve cities: Hankow, Chungking, Nanking, Nanchang, Canton, Tsinan, Chengchow, Changsha, Hangchow, Ningpo, Wushih, and Wuhu.

These measures, the spokesman believed, will help to inject life blood into the nation's financial arteries and increase to no small extent the nation's strength in resisting external aggression.—Central News.

Banks open Offices

Nanking, Aug. 27. To inject monetary life-blood into the domestic market, the Ministry of Finance has instructed the four government banks, namely, the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and the Farmers' Bank of China, to organize discount and loan committees in eleven leading cities. The eleven cities are Hankow, Chungking, Nanking, Nanchang, Canton, Tsinan, Chengchow, Changsha, Hangchow, Wushih and Wuhu.—Central News.

Silver Shipped

Hongkong, Aug. 25. Owing to panic in Canton, vast quantities of dollars and bar silver are being shipped to Hongkong. Hundreds of cases of bullion, valued at \$80,000,000, have already been stored in warehouses under strong police guard. Further quantities are arriving every hour by river steamers.—Reuter.

U.S. AMBASSADOR CELEBRATES

Nanking, Aug. 27. The staff of the American Embassy celebrated to-night the 30th anniversary of Mr. Nelson Johnson's entry into the foreign service. While the celebration was in progress a Japanese air raid was announced by the sounding of sirens, but it failed to stop the festivities.

Foreign eye-witnesses describe the sight in the south city, where many were killed in their sleep last night when Japanese planes dropped bombs, as "terrible." Some estimate that the death-roll in one spot totalled 150, others between 50 and 100.—Reuter.

The New Vice-Chancellor of the Hongkong University, Mr. Duncan James Sloss, M.A., C.B.E., is expected to arrive in the Colony on the 28th October by the P & O S.S. Ranchi.

NEWS FROM JAPAN

JAPAN WANTS PEACE IN FAR EAST

**War Minister Outlines Aims
of Policy**

Tokyo, Aug. 24. The necessity of resorting to effective and adequate operations for the establishment of peace in the Far East was urged by Prince Konoye, the Japanese Premier, when he addressed a joint conference between leaders of the Government and representatives of the Minseitō and Seiyūkai Parties to-day, according to the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun".

The War Minister, General Gen Sugiyama, the newspaper reported, declared that he could not foresee how long the Sino-Japanese conflict would last, but emphasized that Japan intended to bring hostilities to an end as speedily as possible by taking the military initiative instead of continuing her past policy of replying to Chinese attacks.

General Sugiyama assured the party leaders that the Japanese Army's drive would bring home to the Chinese military authorities their inability to oppose Japan.

Japan, he added, would not wage a protracted war against China, thus play into China's hands.—Reuter.

Parleys Impossible

Tokyo, Aug. 28. "The existing situation renders diplomatic negotiations with Nanking virtually impossible," declared Prince Konoye, the Japanese Premier, to-day.

"Japan's one course," he added, "is to beat China to her knees, so that she may no longer have the spirit to fight."—Reuter.

Promise to Take "Action"

Tokyo, Aug. 24. "Determined to settle the current incident at the earliest possible moment, Japan has decided to resort to positive military action," Gen. Gen Sugiyama, War Minister, yesterday told representatives of the Minseitō and Seiyūkai parties.

"China," he added, "must be made to realize that she cannot defy Japan."

The politicians were asked, following an exposition of the Government's policy, to support the Cabinet at the extraordinary session of the Diet, early next month.

To obtain the desired results," Gen. Sugiyama continued, "the Government has decided to abandon its former policy of awaiting a Chinese challenge before taking action."

"Pursuing the decided course of action, Japan will escape China's attempts to prolong the Sino-Japanese hostilities."—Domei.

Premier Seeks Approval

Tokyo, Aug. 25. Approval of the Government's present policies toward China will be sought by the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, when he calls on the Genro, Prince Kimmochi Saionji, at the latter's villa at Goteima tomorrow morning. Domei learns of good authority. Prince Konoye will leave this afternoon for Goteima. The Premier, Domei understands, also will give a detailed report regarding the present situation in China and its effects on Japan's domestic and foreign relations. Prince Konoye will return to the capital on Thursday afternoon.—Domei.

Peaceful Trade Respected

Tokyo, Aug. 26. The Japanese Navy will not interfere in any way with the "peaceful trade" of third powers in her ban on Chinese shipping along the China coast from Shanghai to a point south of Swatow, the Japanese Foreign Office declared in a statement issued to-day.

The Navy's ban on Chinese ship ping, the communiqué declared, was established in order to cope with the increasingly dangerous situation caused by China's disregard of the safety of Japanese lives and property.

Chinese shipping will be prohibited in the area extending from 32.4 degrees north latitude and 121.44 degrees east longitude to 25.14 degrees north latitude and 116.6 degrees east longitude, the announcement declared, adding that the virtual blockade will be effective from 6 p.m. August 25, 1937.—Domei.

JAPANESE RESERVIST OFFICERS TO FIGHT

Tokyo, Aug. 29. The War Office to-day announced that the military ordinance had been amended, permitting reserve officers, from ranking captains to colonels, to take part in defence on a volunteer basis.—United Press.

YANGTSEPOO RETURN TO NORMAL

**Strict Surveillance Still
Kept by Japanese**

Tokyo, Aug. 22. With military operations in Shanghai being gradually transferred to the east as a result of advances made by the Japanese forces, every effort is being made to bring the Yangtsepoos sector back to normal, a Navy Ministry announcement based on reports from Shanghai declared here to-day.

Telephone lines are being rapidly repaired while water and electric service may be had in the near future, the statement said.

Strict surveillance, however, the announcement asserted, is being maintained in both the Yangtsepoos and Hongkong areas in order to prevent the entry of undesirable civilians. The announcement added that the transportation of private goods from one part of the district to another is still under ban.

Japanese residents in the sector, the announcement said, are in the best of spirits and have remained calm throughout the many bombardments which the area has undergone. The announcement added that there was still some danger of air-raids by Chinese planes.—Domei.

JAPANESE CLAIM 176 CHINESE PLANES

Tokyo, Aug. 27. Surprise raids by Japanese seaplanes upon Chinese air fields and a series of aerial encounters between Aug. 14 and 25 have resulted in the destruction of 176 Chinese military machines, the Navy Ministry officially announced last night.

If the destroyed Chinese aircraft, 110 were bombed on the ground and 66 were shot down in aerial combats, the statement added.

Of the Japanese seaplanes which took part in the air raids, sixteen have either been wrecked or are listed as missing, the communiqué admitted.

Also bombed, according to the statement, were 25 Chinese hangars, arsenals, iron works, tanks, military barracks, and armoured trains.—Domei.

JAPANESE WOMAN IS "PERFECT MOTHER"

Tokyo, Aug. 27. Mrs. Yasu Yamanouchi, mother of Sub-Lieutenant Yamanouchi, killed on August 15 during an air raid on Soochow, was to-day designated by the Osaka Prefectural authorities as "a model of perfect womanhood."

The action followed the receipt by the Admiralty's Personnel Bureau of Mrs. Yamanouchi's letter, in which she wrote:

"I am glad my son had served the nation with courage. Now that he is dead, I cry 'banzai' for the Emperor, Japan and the Navy."—Domei.

JAPANESE PRESS ON H. M. ENVOY AFFAIR

Tokyo, Aug. 28. The Japanese newspapers express sympathy to-day over the unfortunate accident which befell the British Ambassador and falling to the British Knatchbull-Hugessen.

The "Yomiuri" says it appreciates that the British Government and people are maintaining a calm attitude toward the affair, unswayed by sentiment. It hopes that a fair and appropriate settlement will be speedily reached.

The "Asahi" expresses regret that the Ambassador "took the risk of passing the fighting zone without previous notification." There is no occasion, it adds, for the question of reparation to arise.—Reuter.

MR. HACHIRO ARITA ON TOUR IN NORTH

Tokyo, Aug. 28. Mr. Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister, left Tokyo this morning on a tour of inspection in Manchoukuo and North China in a private capacity. Mr. Arita expects to return to Tokyo about September 20.—Reuter.

TOKYO EXPLAINS BLOCKADE

**No Chinese Ships Considered
"Bona Fide"**

Tokyo, Aug. 30. No Chinese vessels can be considered "bona fide," but vessels of a third party will not generally be considered "non bona fide," said the spokesman of the Foreign Office to-day in reply to a question concerning Japan's blockade against Chinese ships.

Regarding non bona fide vessels, the spokesman stated that such measures would be taken as would be in consonance with the purpose of the traffic prohibition. The Japanese naval authorities, however, had no intention of confiscating vessels and cargoes indiscriminately and they would not go beyond the limits of self-defence.

The prohibition, the spokesman pointed out, would certainly apply to Chinese ships disguising their nationality by flying a foreign flag.

The manner of dealing with "non-peaceful commerce," he declared, might vary according to individual cases, but the peaceful trade of a third party would be fully respected. Japan, desiring a speedy settlement of the affair, the spokesman explained, did not like to see the supply of war munitions to China being kept up by a third party, which was bound to prolong and intensify hostilities. He confidently hoped that, in the interests of peace in East Asia, a third party would not attempt "to pour fuel on the flames."—Reuter.

JAPANESE SENDING FOOD TO CHINA

Osaka, Aug. 24. Appropriating ¥150,000 for the purpose, the Japanese Cotton Mill Owners' Association in China to-day decided to establish food depots in Dairen and Nagasaki to send food-stuffs to Japanese residents in Tsingtao and Shanghai.—Domei.

Huge Donations To Navy

Tokyo, Aug. 24. Monetary contributions to the Navy Office were yesterday well over ¥5½ million. Contributions brought in during yesterday amounted to ¥1,588,671. Meanwhile, the War Office announced that contributions to the army had passed the ¥10,000,000 mark.—Domei.

JAPAN TO CONTROL HER COMMODITY PRICES

Tokyo, Aug. 28. With Japan's economic structure on a quasi-warlike basis, the Government has decided to strengthen the recently established provisional commodity price control committee with further powers. Domei learned on good authority. Every effort, Domei understood, will be made to establish a sound policy to control commodity prices.—Domei.

NAGASAKI AMAZED BY AIR RAID RUMOUR

Tokyo, Aug. 25. Military, naval and police authorities categorically deny the rumour circulating in a section of the foreign residents in Tokyo that four Chinese aeroplanes this morning raided Nagasaki and that one of the Chinese machines were brought down. The report, according to a telephonic enquiry, caused astonishment to the people of Nagasaki, especially since everything has been quiet in Nagasaki, although air defence manoeuvres are going on.—Reuter.

BEACH HOTEL MOGI (near Nagasaki)

Spend your Holidays at Mogi. This hotel is situated on the coast, residents in China as one of the best resorts in Japan. Only 20 minutes from Nagasaki (motor-car hire ¥2). Lovely sea-views, and excellent roads for motoring through picturesque mountains and valleys. Boating, fishing, bathing, Pier and diving board close to hotel, and the hotel motor-launch takes guests at intervals of about an hour to excellent swimming beaches, (free of charge).

Mogi is a good jumping-point for daily sea excursions to Obama, (for Unzen), Shimabara, Amakusa. The hotel has extensive grounds with fine shade-trees. Private Tennis Court, Excellent Cuisine, (including Lobsters, Prawns, Crabs, etc.). Every room has an electric fan. Terms very moderate. Hotel representative meets all steamers. Write early for reservations.

S. SUNADA, Proprietor.

SHANGHAI NEWS

Wednesday, Aug. 25

JAPANESE TROOPS PASS LOTIEN

Drive Behind Chinese Lines Said to Be Making Progress: Reports Conflict

Shanghai, Aug. 25.

JAPANESE forces who landed in the neighbourhood of Woosung on Monday, yesterday drove well into the area round Shanghai, reaching Lotien after having got control of the Liuhu area. It was reported that they were advancing on Kiating, but Chinese reports stated that the Chinese were rushing reinforcements from that city towards the front line, and claimed to have the situation "well in hand".

Late last night it was reported from the neighbourhood of the North Station that Chinese troops appeared to be evacuating from the Chapel area, leaving Paotant men in charge. These reports could not be confirmed. The Chinese authorities knew nothing of another report that the Japanese had landed troops somewhere near Chapoo, and this report was generally discredited.

Japanese planes bombed the Lung-hwa area yesterday morning, drawing a heavy barrage from the Chinese troops stationed in that area. Other bombing raids were carried out throughout the day around Taziang and Chenu, and in Pootung, where the objective seemed to be one of the bridges over the light railway on that side, and in areas north of Shanghai and in the direction of Liuhu.

At 10 o'clock last night Chinese planes appeared over Shanghai and drew a brisk barrage of anti-aircraft fire from the Japanese ships in the bay. Tracer shells fired into the air gave the raid an unusually spectacular appearance, while Verey lights were fired in Yangtzeppoo and machine-gun fire could be heard from along the river front. So far as could be learned, however, there were no Chinese troops in the Yangtzeppoo district, unless they were scattered bands of snipers or plainclothes men.

It was also reported last night that the Japanese had landed in Chwansha, almost due east of Shanghai near the coast, but these reports also could not be confirmed last night.

Japanese aeroplanes yesterday afternoon carried out a severe bombardment of the North Station, dropping a number of bombs near the station building and among the railway line. Observers on the boundary could see little damage done to the line or the station.

"Having made signal gains following their landing near Shanghai on August 24, Japanese troops yesterday continued to advance upon the Chinese lines," a high Army officer announced here yesterday.

Additional units were landed yesterday morning and immediately launched an offensive, the officer revealed.

Meanwhile, the official said, Japanese naval planes dropped bombs on Chinese reinforcements, which were being massed behind the Chinese front line yesterday morning. "The morale of our officers and men in the front lines is high," the officer concluded.

A Quiet Night

Quiet prevailed along all sectors manned by the Japanese special naval landing party on the night of Monday to Tuesday, a communiqué issued by the command of the Japanese Third Fleet stated at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. This was the first "Third Fleet" communiqué issued since the outbreak of the local hostilities.

A bombardment with shrapnel was opened against the Naval Landing Party barracks from Chinese batteries at Pengpu in the western part of Chapel during the night, but these were silenced by heavy Japanese artillery, the announcement declared.

An aerial bombardment of the Nanjing aerodrome was again carried out during the night. While met by a heavy barrage of anti-aircraft fire, the Japanese craft returned safely to their base after accomplishing their task, the communiqué asserted.

This was the seventh raid against military establishments in the Chinese capital, the Japanese announced.

Crack Chinese Troops

From prisoners taken in the Chinese onslaught on Japanese positions in northern Chapel and from papers seized from the Chinese dead in that sector, the Japanese naval authorities claimed to have established that the reserve brigade of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's crack Second Division had been moved from Weinan, in central Shensi, to Sungkiang in Kiangsu on July 29.

These troops, the communiqué alleged, had been ordered to change their uniforms and their insignia "in preparation for an anti-Japanese war." They, however, were sent to the

front before these changes were carried out.

Fighting in Wayside

During the night before there was some street fighting in the Wayside District, and occasional shells came over from the Pootung district, while Japanese men of war at intervals opened up on Chinese positions behind Chapel. In the Western area things were quiet.

What was evidently a Chinese plane appeared over the Whangpoo in the early hours and caused quite a pyrotechnic display for about five minutes. Japanese shells could be seen bursting in the air, while a number of tracer shells, fired at the plane, made the sight one of the most spectacular that has been seen so far.

During the night the Japanese dropped more bombs in the vicinity of Taziang, and shells could be seen exploding on the Paoshan Road, about half a mile to the north of the North Railway station. Japanese warships also shelled parts of Pootung.

Though the blaze in the Yangtzeppoo area had died down considerably in comparison with the night before, there were still several large fires raging, notably along Kashing Road to the Settlement boundary. Chinese

Moonlight Air Raid Over Whangpoo

Shanghai, Aug. 25.

For the second time last night Chinese aeroplanes soared over the Whangpoo and provoked a barrage of anti-aircraft shells from Japanese warships just after midnight. Three bombs were dropped, but in the darkness it was impossible to tell where they landed.

houses in the vicinity of Nanyang Tobacco Co. plant were burning fiercely, and another fire was noted to the east, a little off down Yangtzeppoo Road.

Planes Raid Warships

Under a bright moonlight, Chinese planes staged a spectacular raid on Japanese warships off the outside Whangpoo at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

Despite a barrage of Japanese anti-aircraft fire from warships in the Whangpoo River when they passed over them, the Chinese planes managed to reach their destination outside Woosung to make the planned raid.

Chinese Claim Successes

Official Chinese reports claimed that the Japanese attacks had not been successful. Their reports said that, reinforced by fresh arrivals from the rear, Chinese forces around Woosung had the situation there well in hand yesterday morning.

A small detachment of Japanese soldiers numbering about 200, after their landing in the vicinity of the Lion Fort above Woosung on Monday, slipped through the Chinese lines there and got as far inland as Lotien, but were completely liquidated by one o'clock yesterday morning.

Meanwhile, Japanese reinforcements landed at Changwahpung under the cover of protective shelling from their warships and aerial bombardments, have been forced to return to their vessels after having sustained heavy losses at the hands of Chinese defenders.

The fighting was fiercest shortly after midnight on Monday night when a squadron of Chinese aeroplanes, taking off from their base near Shanghai, flew to Woosung to assist the land forces in chasing the Japanese into the river again.

CHINESE TROOPS IN ACTION



Upper picture shows Chinese anti-aircraft gun at the first line of defence at Pa-Chi-Chiao (Eight Character Bridge). Below, soldiers of the 88th division ready to attack with rifles and hand grenades.

The village of Lotien was reported oblaze yesterday morning as a result of the Japanese aerial bombardment.

Details Given

Further details of the landing of Japanese regulars in the vicinity of Woosung were revealed in a communiqué from the Nanking and Shanghai Garrison Headquarters. According to this communiqué, released by Dr. Tang Wu, vice-director of the local office of the Headquarters at a press conference yesterday afternoon, the Japanese landed at several places in the vicinity of Woosung.

Simultaneously with the landing of small detachments at Changwahpung and other points, less than a brigade of the invading forces succeeded in coming to the shore at a point between Paoshan and Siao Chuensha. The landing operations began at 2 a.m. on Monday, and severe fighting did not cease until 2 p.m., when the Japanese were repulsed.

One small detachment, however, reached as far as Lotien. Chinese reinforcements succeeded in driving them back.

Landing at Chapoo?

Questioned as to whether or not the Japanese have landed at Chapoo, the spokesman said he had received no such report from the Headquarters.

The Japanese were reported to be repairing the damaged wharves at Yangtzeppoo with the apparent intention of landing troops there, the spokesman said.

Asked regarding China's attitude toward the British peace proposals, the spokesman declined to make any comment, saying that it was a diplomatic question belonging to the sphere of the Chinese Foreign Office.

Turning to the bombing incident at Sincere's, the spokesman said a time fuse of the missile had been found, bearing the mark of VAD 40 mm, a strange sign, and the year of 1931.

At the time of the explosion, the spokesman added, a Japanese seaplane was reported to be flying over the Settlement area.

DEADLOCK AT GAOL CONTINUES

Shanghai, Aug. 25.

The situation at the Ward Road Gaol remained unchanged yesterday, no further prisoners being evacuated to territory south of the Soochow Creek.

Only about 500 of the prisoners have been shifted from the gaol, which still houses more than 5,000 men. Owing to comparative stable conditions in Yangtzeppoo yesterday, however, the tension amongst the inmates had somewhat relaxed.

The prisoners shifted included the foreign male inmates and the boys from the reformatory, whose removal to the Settlement western area caused the Japanese authorities to refuse permission for further evacuation.

NEW HONGKOW FIRE GIVES THRILLS

Foreigners Fight It During Aerial Battle

Shanghai, Aug. 25.

Nine o'clock and all is well! But it is only a matter of seconds and the fire alarm bells ring at Central Fire Station and the Station turns out to Hongkow.

Turning out to the area north of the Soochow Creek these days means that only foreigners man the engines, which must pass through areas infested by snipers, often under shell-fire.

The station turns out with Station Officer Miles and Station Officer Heap at the helm, while Workshops Officer Watson drives. Over the North Honan Road Bridge into dark and dangerous Hongkow the intrepid little band of firemen proceeds and is passed through the Japanese lines.

The fire is in a row of Chinese houses in Lane 572, Boone Road, off North Szechuen Road, and it is one of the many set by incendiaries. The first house is "well away," but in the dark lane the foreign firemen lay their hose and get to the roof of it. As heavily barred doors hamper their work, the obstacle is soon overcome by sheer brute force.

Suddenly an aeroplane is heard overhead, but its presence does not deter the fire-fighters even when the quick firing of anti-aircraft shells dots the sky with brilliant lights. The men, some of whom are former members of the Brigade, just go on, and the thuds of heavy shelling and the rapid firing of anti-aircraft guns seem not to disturb their work.

Japanese Interested

A Japanese marine officer comes a little distance up the lane accompanied by a non-commissioned officer. He makes an inquiry in Japanese, receives answers in English, salutes with great dignity and walks away.

It is a matter of more than an hour and half before the stubborn blaze is out. The firemen leave. Through the darkened streets of Hongkow, along the north side of the Soochow Creek and over the Garden Bridge, the engine returns to its quarters. On the Garden Bridge two sets of barbed-wire barricades have to be opened to let the firemen pass. First the Japanese marines remove their obstruction. Some members of the fire crew shout "arigato," pleasantly, and are answered with "sayonara!" The next barrier is that of the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., which is also cheerfully opened.

The small crew of the Brigade and Volunteers returns to Central Station black with soot and drenched with water.

N. K. K. GODOWNS SET ON FIRE

Japanese Charge Chinese Troops with Act

Shanghai, Aug. 25.

Eight godowns belonging to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, on the Pootung shore off Nantun, were set on fire by Chinese troops early yesterday morning, the spokesman for the Japanese Embassy announced yesterday morning. Two houses were also fired, the Japanese official alleged.

Chinese reports of the sinking of a Japanese gunboat by artillery fire off Woosung were denied by a naval spokesman attending the morning press conference.

The Chinese have not got the guns with which to sink a gunboat," he asserted.

Both the Embassy and naval spokesmen emphasized that Japanese aircraft had avoided flying over the Settlement or the French Concession since the "Bloody Saturday" tragedies.

"Under no circumstances do Japanese aircraft loaded with bombs fly over the Settlement south of Soochow Creek or over the Concession. Fighting craft sometimes have flown over these areas when engaged in pursuing Chinese aircraft, but never did they carry bombs," the Embassy spokesman declared.

Pointing to the size of the explosive loads that fell on the southern part of the Settlement on Monday at noon, the naval spokesman declared that such large missiles could not be carried by seaplanes.

Chinese seaplanes were in the air around at noon on Monday, he declared.

Two motor-truck loads of foodstuffs donated by Japanese philanthropic bodies for distribution among "innocent foreign and Chinese refugees" in Shanghai have been sent to Hongkow, the spokesman announced.

These gifts have been handed over to Mr. J. R. Jones, chairman of the International Relief Committee, and local chairman of the French Municipal Council for distribution.

continued to function effectively from the substation established at the Shanghai & Hongkow Wharf.

POLICE STATIONS ARE RE-OCCUPIED

Foreigners, Japanese and Sikhs Move Back

Shanghai, Aug. 25.

The police are back.

Three stations in the Eastern, and much shelled, area had been substantially re-occupied yesterday by foreign, Japanese and Indian complements, namely Yulin Road and Yangtzeppoo Stations and the Reserve Unit in Chemulpo Road.

With Supt. J. Sinclair as divisional officer and Detective Chief Insp. H. Grubb as detective divisional officer, the eastern area started to function

Discovered—the Real Enemy: The Fly

Shanghai, Aug. 25.

It wasn't so much the bombs, shells, anti-aircraft, machine-gun and rifle firing, or the bully beef and tinned sausage, or the dearth of tea, beer and allied amenities—it was the fly and mosquito pest which most vexed brave little groups of Settlement policemen who were stationed along Yangtzeppoo Road during the last few days.

Yangtzeppoo Station, Yulin Road Station and the Reserve Unit, Chemulpo Road, had been re-occupied by the S.M.P. yesterday. Hence some of the half dozen sub-stations on the bank of the Whangpoo could be abandoned.

But, as one foreign sergeant who had seen service in Egypt and Arabia—and knew all about flies—said yesterday: "It's the pestiferous little so-and-so's who make this war as bad as it is out on the Eastern Front!"

again yesterday as before. The six sub-stations which had been established during the emergency period continued to operate with skeleton staffs to reinforce the well-established stations, to which the former personnel returned.

In charge of the Yulin Road Station was Insp. L. Myerscough, while Yangtzeppoo again was commanded by Insp. R. C. Andrew, who had refused to leave his post and finally had to be ordered to evacuate during the height of the hostilities. The Reserve Unit, adjoining Yulin Road Station, began to function as a police station, under Insp. J. Smith, formerly in command of the unit as a riot squad.

In all the stations did the former personnel again take up their quarters and were glad to find that little damage had been done to their property.

The Wayside Station alone was not reoccupied because of the severe damage caused by shell-fire. The staff formerly attached to that station

HONCKEW AND FIRST LINE OUTPOSTS

A Personally Escorted Tour Through an All Quiet Japanese War Zone

Shanghai, Aug. 25. ALL, most fortunately, was quiet on the north-western front of Sino-Japanese hostilities yesterday when a party of foreign newspaper men went on a highly interesting tour under Japanese guidance. They saw a Hongkew transformed by war hurt; the Naval Landing Party Barracks scarcely harmed despite continuous attack by artillery and aircraft; Japanese soldiers everywhere alert, brisk and showing no signs of the wear and tear of eleven days of fighting, and finally wandered about the Eight Character Bridge advance outpost where the paraphernalia of war was the only visible sign that strife was in progress with the enemy lines only 500 yards away.

Most of the party must have felt a tinge of excitement as they headed into usually forbidden Hongkew with promises of front line scenes and predictions of stray shots and shells from Chinese strongholds. Decapitated bodies in the Whangpoo, stiffened in the kneeling position in which they had met death, and the relentless, sturdy aggressiveness of little Japanese soldiers gave the right mental adjustment for the journey ahead. Broadway was quiet, scarcely marked by strife, but street scenes flashing past the spectators' eyes in Boone, Ran and Szechuen Roads told their own terrible story in shops smashed and looted on the first wave of the outbreak; in the widespread chaos of aerial bombing, in old bricks showing the raw wounds of building gun bursts in street fighting; in entire buildings utterly demolished by big trench mortar shells.

At side streets and alleyways vigilant figures stood behind sandbags with eyes glued to their rifle sights. Woe betide a prowling sniper in this locality. G. S. Iorries and cars dashed back and forth and always the rifles of the guards pointed fore and aft and one felt in this unhealthy neighbourhood that those grey, grey, the snipers, had put the district into a very prickly heat of apprehension. And yet without the trip was completely uneventful to the first stop, the Japanese Naval Landing Party Barracks.

Barracks' Slight Damage

Though its neighbours had not fared so well, the barracks was still the stark, formidable building of "War" days; its gaunt front a little speckled with bullet marks, a few windows shot out from shell bursts in the school grounds opposite and the only real dent in its reinforced concrete shell a hole through the western wall... so much for Chinese gunnery and the aim of her aerial raiders. On the west wall above the inner barrack square, one air missile had blown a hole through brickwork into the top bay window, inflicting damage than a score of window panes. Great quantities of G. S. Iorries, trucks and cars were in the square and all around were men either most busily engaged or completely off duty. All looked fit, alert, scrupulously clean and vigorous. Mostly they represented sturdy youth.

The party went up steps and through wonderfully cool corridors flanked by rooms crowded and comfortable in the manner of naval officers' cabins, which of course was in the correct manner of things. And how they clung to the navy touch despite their military garb. Buttons bore anchor embossings and so did caps and steel helmets gleamed on the feet of boots of a distinctly sea-going type and their swords were of the navy full dress curve.

Walters in War Garb

The upward journey led to a big pleasant room richly furnished without ostentation, with darkly timbered walls and peaceful pictures. It was the staff conference room or admiral's reception chamber as the occasion ordered. Here was a piquant touch; in a painted cage were two little grass-green Australian love-birds; a strange environment for the so named. There entered Commander Takeda, Chief-of-Staff of the Landing Party, short, middle-aged, vivacious, and one who most assuredly would rather fight than sleep. Cigarettes and cigars were laid out and the officers' revolver and bayonet slapping their hips, served a sweet syrup and sake. The commander had a trained moustache but a beard that had started with the first shot and had survived unscathed since. The funny-man of the party stumbled over a joke at the expense of the absent barber but the commander grinned and remarked that he had had other fighting than the daily one with his beard.

"Fish Out of Water"

"Fish," remarked the commander, turning to walters, "have been fighting land fowl and the result has been most interesting. At first we were counting how strong were the enemy and then we tired of counting so we just shot at them as they came in late after war. Now the position has improved so much that the entire settlement area and nearly all extra-

territorial roads are in Japanese hands. Even if we are fish on land we have not lost the spirit of sailors in warships and have fought very vigorously. Fighting on land has proved to be so very much more interesting than fighting on sea: there are so many more angles to it." How long would the local operations last? He thought the actual fighting would soon be ended but that the subsequent mopping up might be lengthy "The dance halls will be opened in a few days," he declared. "Our dancing girls have not been evacuated most of them are now in nurses' uniforms. Some days ago we called for volunteers and 65 girls answered from one house."

Everyone jumped as an ear-splitting barrage sounded outside. "That's all right," reassured the commander, "its only ours. That is the first treatment to Chinese replacements. Until now the 88th and 8th Divisions have been doing their fighting. Now the 2nd, and 36th Divisions are sending in replacements owing to the high casualties. You know, the most annoying fault of the whole lot have been the Pootung soldiers, they have no effect on the general situation, but we never know when they are going to show up and they use guerrilla tactics." Rear Admiral Okochi, who would look the perfect professor in peace time garb entered, and briefly thanked the party for coming so far to visit the barracks, and expressed gratification for the good co-operation between the Japanese and foreign forces on the Shanghai boundaries.

General Matsui, who was towards the war zone, to the north sector between the Hongkew Rifle Range and the Eight Character Bridge. Members of the party, who had been issued with helmets, here warned that the Chinese were active in that sector though they did not advance. The first pause was at the celebrated Rokusan Gardens, now turned into billiard and battle-scarred at one time, here Matsui, chief of the Eight Character Bridge sector, and the guide, Mr. Horiguchi, chief of the Domei English edition, talked of the safest route.

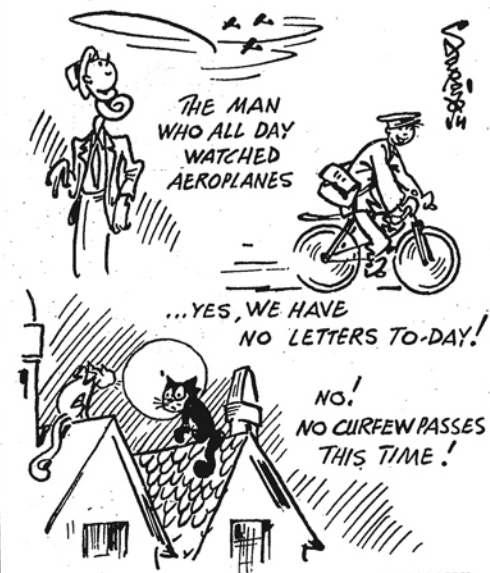
An Early Skirmish

Describing the opening of hostilities on August 14, Lieut. Ito said that the Chinese opened fire about 6.30 p.m. They replied when a large Chinese force started moving and strongly attacked the Japanese crematorium about 1,000 yards south of the Eight Character Bridge. The Japanese defences were not strengthened and no reinforcements were available. Only a most tenacious defence saved the line. Following the Chinese retreat they crossed into Chinese territory but later withdrew under fire from the Japanese. The Japanese force, he said, were outnumbered by at least ten to one. Since then the work had been purely defence, always waiting for the Chinese to be at point blank range before opening fire.

By a round-about route through shell battered Chapel, only age showing the 1932 and 1937 periods of destruction, the party reached the upper reaches of the Hongkew Creek whose western side was a shambles from shell bursts and fiery dislodging of snipers from vantage points covering the Japanese communication line to the north-west sector. Not all had been craters and bullet-whined over the car in discomforting welcome to the neighbourhood of the front line advance outposts. Second Lieut. Ota, in command of the right wing of the sector, had his headquarters in a strongly built Chinese mortuary. Machine-gun nests were manned about the roof and the surrounding buildings were being perpetually circled with binoculars. Every precaution was being taken for the safe-keeping of the party. About 500 yards away an aeroplane was diving low down on a smoking building and blazing a stream of machine-gun bullets.

At Eight Character Bridge

With quick rushes and very fine use of sword and cover which came from instinct rather than knowledge of Army Regs., the party suddenly found themselves in the Japanese sandbagged stronghold facing the Eight Character Bridge, scene of so much bitter fighting by the Chinese. Mere shells of buildings stood on the



MORE "HORRORS" OF WAR By SAPAJOU

NO ARMISTICE TILL STAND CHANGED

Japanese Commander-in-Chief Defines Attitude

Shanghai, Aug. 25. "There can be no peace until China changes her attitude and ceases provocative acts," said General Matsui, the commander of the Japanese forces landed in the Shanghai neighbourhood, in a press interview yesterday. He referred to statements made by officials of the Japanese Embassy from time to time to the effect that since August 14 the Chinese have made no attempt to negotiate. The Japanese army and navy, General Matsui stated, are here to protect the honour of the Japanese Empire and the rights and property of Japanese nationals in this vicinity.

General Matsui, who is reputed to be one of the hardest soldiers in the Japanese army, paid a generous tribute to the courage of the Chinese soldiers who attempted unsuccessfully to resist the Japanese landing early on Monday morning. The Japanese, he said, lost more than 100 men during the operations, but he admitted that the casualty list is as yet by no means complete, since the troops landed at a number of different points. Most of the casualties suffered by the Japanese were caused by land-mines which had been laid by the Chinese. Many of these mines exploded while the Japanese troops were still moving towards their objectives.

General Matsui said that the Japanese troops, after landing, had moved towards the south and towards the west. He declined to state the number of troops landed or what units or divisions were taking part in the operations. All vital military information, he said, must of necessity be withheld.

Chinese side and in a street fifty yards away the blackened skull of a soldier dead many days glittered in the sun. A field near by was said to be filled with Chinese dead from one massed attack. Sheets of steel above and matting below formed safe and comfortable dugouts.

Soldiers manning the line had their helmets festooned with grass and small branches and two armoured cars in the background could be mistaken for shrubbery in a big way. The Chinese lines 600 yards away showed no movement. No shots were fired. A cease fire might have been declared and the scene was more akin to manoeuvres than war. Other neighbouring sectors were said to be far from peaceful and so the return journey was commenced. A halt was made at the soldier officers' club building where a shed housed souvenirs ranging from the parachute by which a Chinese pilot landed safely from a stricken plane only to be shot on land as he attempted to regain his lines, to a double barreled shotgun taken from one of the dead.

Evening was falling as the party drove through Hongkew and there was no mistaking the orderliness of the district. Gliding in kimono and obi expeditions with the complete nonchalance of peace times. Nevertheless the excursionists from a deathly quiet front line were very happy to return to the more international atmosphere of a city and the momentary comfort of a friendly bar.

MISSION HOSPITAL BOMBED

Japanese Plane Blamed by American Nurse

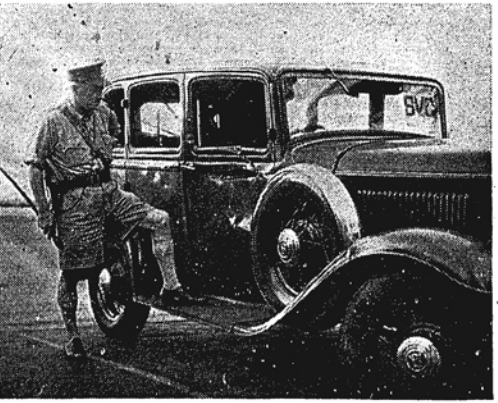
Shanghai, Aug. 25. The Nantunghow Christian Hospital, an American missionary institution, was bombed by a Japanese aeroplane on August 17, according to a brief report received at the local American Consulate-General from Miss Nancy Fry, American head nurse of the hospital which is located on the northern bank of the Yangtze River about thirty miles from Wusung. All Americans on the staff were safe, the telegram further stated.

The American Consulate here stated yesterday that the message had been forwarded to Washington. Further details of the incident are being awaited in Shanghai. Mr. C. A. Burch, formerly superintendent of the hospital, is now in this city having left Nantunghow just a few days before the reported bombing. He has wired to Miss Fry for further particulars.

In the hospital, there were about sixty patients, three Chinese doctors, twelve Chinese nurses, and thirty student nurses at the time of the bombing. Two American nurses were also there but Dr. G. L. Hagman, the only American doctor on the staff, was away at Kuling.

EVACUATION FROM EAST DISTRICT

Shanghai, Aug. 25. A total of 154 persons and a considerable quantity of baggage were evacuated from the Eastern District yesterday, including a group of 120 persons from Baikal Road. Three buses and seven trucks were engaged on this work.



AS DEATH PASSED HIM BY

Major Hans Berents, of the Engineer Co., S.V.C., standing beside the car in which he had the narrowest escape possible from death. Outside Wing On's on Aug. 23 when hundreds were killed and injured, flying shrapnel struck the door beside the wheel where he was sitting, gouging huge gashes into it. The roof and back were smashed in by the blast. Major Berents himself was unscathed, though his cap showed four cuts in its crown.

SINCERE'S BOMBING DEATHROLL UP

173 Killed, 549 Wounded At Chekiang Rd. Corner

Shanghai, Aug. 25. The latest official estimate last night set the death toll of the bombing at Nanjing and Chekiang Roads on Monday at 173, including a German, a Swiss and an Indian, and the wounded at 549. The search for further bodies, however, continued, and much debris was cleared away both at Sincere's and Wing On's stores throughout the day.

Nanking Road was cleared of all debris yesterday and is now open to vehicular traffic. The necessary repairs to the road and footpaths were commenced and are now practically completed. In order to avoid injury to pedestrians due to the possibility of further debris or loose masonry falling from the faces of the damaged buildings, the section of the road affected has been closed to pedestrian traffic and the requisite barriers are being placed in position.

The owners of the Wing On and Sincere Department Stores have been requested to arrange for the removal of any debris, loose masonry, glass, etc., which is liable to fall into the street.

Altogether, 137 bodies have been sent from Nanking Road to the temporary mortuary arranged on the Fever Hospital site, Kiaochow Road. A number of these have already been removed by relatives and by the Chinese Benevolent Society.

Funeral arrangements for the two foreign fatal victims, Mr. A. U. Brunner, Swiss, and Mr. Klaus Eckert, German, were being made yesterday. Mr. Anthony Billingham, American, a newspaper correspondent, was reported to be recovering from his injuries suffered in the catastrophe, as were the three other foreigners affected, namely Mr. Morris Zimmerman, Miss V. Glasser, and Miss B. Tenney. Sikh Havildar 352 and four Chinese police constables were still in a serious condition at the Police Hospital yesterday.

Mr. Edmund Gock, Sub-Manager of Wing On Co., Ltd., and son of William Gockson, Managing Director of the company, who was seriously injured in Monday's bombing disaster, is said to be slightly improved and there is every hope of saving his life.

Whole Family Wiped Out

Gripped in the tension of terror, tales of horror and of human grief have dulled their edge for the citizens of Shanghai. Yet there has come to certain knowledge, a most pathetic instance of sorrow in the story a frail Chinese widow of eighty years has to tell. Her son, well known locally among business people, and his family, were in Sincere's when the bomb fell.

He is Mr. Chang Chi-chung, of the Nantunghow department of the Ningpo Insurance Co., Ltd. He learned of grief in war when in the 1932 hostilities outside this city he lost all he possessed in Chapel. This time he evacuated with his family as soon as trouble was too apparently brewing and came from Chapel to a Chinese hotel in Tientsin Road.

On Unhappy Monday at noon he had taken his wife who carried his infant son of eight months in her arms, and his two daughters to Sincere's to buy food stocks against the forthcoming week. This explosion occurred. One of his daughters, sadly maimed and since lost, was able to convey her address and the tragic news of the death of her father, mother, brother and sister, to someone unidentified. It was thus the news came to the lonely grandmother, eighty years of age, left to mourn.

N.C.H. Photo

MORE NEW EMERGENCY COMMITTEES

S.M.C. Gradually Decentralizing Present Activity: Fifth Radio Broadcast

Shanghai, Aug. 25.

In all sections of municipal activity, work is being gradually decentralized and special organizations established to deal with particular problems, in order that the fullest efficiency may be maintained, said yesterday's S.M.C. Radio broadcast. For example, within the past few days a medical supplies sub-committee, a water transport sub-committee and a Chinese evacuation sub-committee have been set up. The water transport committee is concentrating upon the work of bringing any kind of goods across the river. The medical supplies committee will relieve the central medical authorities of anxiety respecting the maintenance and distribution of all the essential requisites for medical work.

Now that the evacuation of Chinese refugees is taking practical shape, a committee is being formed to supervise the hundred and one details connected with transportation. This committee will help to co-ordinate the work being done by Chinese organizations, Chinese benevolent institutions and Chinese schools. Assistance will be sought from all those in a position to give practical help, so that the refugees may be shipped away as expeditiously as possible under conditions which do not involve further unnecessary suffering.

It may well be imagined that this work alone will involve masses of detail which can only be handled by those with special experience and it is a relief to know that Messrs. Lacey & Cannon have generously offered their offices as headquarters and the services of their staff to attend to the routine duties.

S.V.C. Work

The splendid work of the Shanghai Volunteers is well-known and appreciated. The arrival of the Royal Welch Fusiliers enabled them to be relieved after a somewhat spell of front-line duty over five days, by which time they have now taken over their duties for the internal defence of the Settlement. One battalion is covering the whole of "A" and "B" police divisions, the Central district, Louza and Chengtu Road being the "A" Division and the Sirza Road, Bubbling Well Road, Gordon and Pootoo Roads being the "B" Division. The Corps Cavalry and the Armoured Cars are covering, with armoured car and lorry patrols, the whole of the Settlement area as required. One battalion is always in reserve.

One Company of "C" Battalion is for immediate duty at S.V.C. Headquarters. A portion of the battalion is on Soochow Creek and the Bund post duty at night and the remainder of the battalion is standing by to give assistance to the "A" and "B" divisions in case of emergency riot calls or calls of similar nature. No praise can be too high of the work of all members of the Corps since the trouble started and, in this connection, the work of the Transport, Signals, Engineer Field Company and the Supply and Transport S. Staff and other sections should not be forgotten.

Man Power

A few words regarding the general registration of the Settlement's manpower, which, in term, of course, includes women, may be of interest. With the formation of many committees for emergency duties and the vastly increased volume of work that fell on departments already crowded by the call of the S.V.C., the need for additional workers at once became apparent. At the same time, future possibilities had to be considered, and measures taken to ensure that any sudden call for help of any particular description, could be met with the minimum of delay.

Accordingly an appeal for voluntary workers was issued through the press, and the Man Power Office was established to deal with the response. As volunteers came along they are registered and classified according to the kind of work which they undertake to perform, and at the same time close contact is maintained with the various departments and committees, as well as with such unofficial bodies as the International Relief Committee and kindred organizations. If these organizations desire assistance they have only to ring up the Man Power Office and usually their requests can now be met, with only the delay involved in summoning some-one by telephone. The Man Power Office is also kept informed as far as possible of any likely future requirements, so that they can make arrangements for meeting the need should it arise.

Naturally, in the first day or two, when registration was only commencing, it was not always possible to meet demands at once. Even at the beginning, however, there was very little delay. There was, for example, an urgent call for truck drivers to be recruited by the various corps against times of emergency. A special advertisement was inserted in the press and so satisfactory was the response that by the evening of the third day a corps of 72 strong, each

member of which had passed the police test had been created. To-day it numbers 90 while there are another thirty on the files of the Office.

Other Needs

At one time, the need was for expert stenographers. This was quickly met, as was also a call for volunteers to assist in the evacuation of refugees, from the war-zone. A further request was for someone to manage a motor launch, and another for were successfully met, and at the same time, the work of registration and classification went steadily on until now there are nearly 700 men and women of all nationalities and all trades and professions on the files. Not all of them, of course, have yet been called on but in the very act of registering they have performed a public service, for the information thus rendered available may be of the greatest help and save valuable time and waste of effort should a sudden emergency arise.

The scope of the office is not always, one gathers, fully understood, as when someone rang up for a Chinese mason and blacksmith to repair a bank gate in Kiukiang Road, and one fire-eating gentleman wished to register, with direct simplicity, as a killer. At times too, the machinery established for co-operation may have had somewhat unexpected results, and the office extends its heartfelt apologies to a most respectable member of the community in search of a useful job of work, who found himself handed on from department to department until eventually he fell into the clutches of the police, who proceeded to take his fingerprints. However, the public may rest assured that such little contretemps are few and far between, and that the gentleman who admitted to having just served a term in Nanking gaol for embezzlement was not sent to the Finance Department.

Public Works Department

The reports from the P. W. D. continue to be satisfactory and all the essential services are being carried on normally. The Department is co-operating with the S.V.C. Chief Billeting Officer on emergency work for the Volunteers, the British Defence Forces and the U.S. Marine Corps, and mateds in compounds of various billets and over posts of the Shanghai Defence Forces are being constructed as required. Yesterday, seven motor truck drivers passed the necessary tests, bringing the total strength to fifty drivers, (twelve paid and 38 voluntary).

Food Supplies

Merchants with stocks of foodstuffs for foreign consumers are again asked to co-operate in details of their stocks to the Food Committee. A number of replies to this request have been received, but the information in the possession of the committee is not yet complete, and it is hoped that the required co-operation will be forthcoming so that the close contact is maintained with organization may be concluded without further delay.

Market Prices

It was reported yesterday that there was an abundance of fresh foodstuffs in the Settlement markets and that the situation as regards fodder supplies was satisfactory. To-day the reports from the Western and Central district markets indicate that the supply of fresh vegetables exceeded the demand, and that, consequently, there was a slight decrease in prices. Except that one stall holder succeeded in bringing in a few live carp from Nantao, cold storage is the only source of supply for fish. Haddock are 20 cents a catty and fresh carp 25 cents a catty. The supply of fresh pork increased, with the price around 40 cents a pound. Beef also was available at 50 cents a catty. Eggs from cold storage are selling at 20 for the dollar, Duck eggs, which are plentiful, cost 26 a dollar. Rice is being sold in small quantities in a considerable number of shops, the prices being, per

IN THE CHINESE TRENCHES



Chinese troops in trenches preparing to advance on Japanese lines. Below, a typical Chinese soldier sighting his rifle on enemy positions.

picul, superior quality \$15, medium quality \$13.60 and inferior quality \$11.00. Flour, which is plentiful, is selling at \$4.50 per bag of 40 lbs.

Buses

The number of buses in operation has increased from 30 to 42, and it is hoped to increase the number in the next few days.

Postal Parcels

The Post Office, North Szechuen and North Soochow Roads, is open daily for the delivery of parcels, both domestic and foreign, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. The Post Office may be reached on foot or by car by using either the Kiangse or Honan Road Bridge. The entrance to the Office is by the large grill door, North Soochow Road. Air mail for Europe via Hongkong and for America via Hongkong and Manila will be forwarded by steamer to Hongkong for transmission by available air routes.

Military Activity

There is very little to report regarding military activities near the Settlement since last evening. With reference to the Nanking Road tragedy, all debris has been cleared away and the road is now open to vehicular traffic. The necessary repairs to the road and footpaths were commenced immediately and at mid-day were practically completed. In order to avoid injury to pedestrians due to the possibility of loose masonry falling, the section of road affected has been closed to pedestrian traffic by barriers.

The official estimate of casualties is now, killed 173; wounded 549. Two foreign civilians were killed and four wounded, the wounded including two ladies. The police casualties comprised one Sikh constable and two Chinese constables killed; a Sikh Havildar and four Chinese constables seriously wounded and a Chinese Inspector, a Chinese Police Sergeant and three Chinese police constables slightly injured.

With the sudden and unexpected explosion of shells or bombs, casualties cannot be avoided. That is the risk which Shanghai is taking, and must continue to take until the fighting is removed from this area. But the risk of such appalling loss of life as occurred yesterday would be reduced to a minimum if people would keep off the streets as much as possible and, most important of all, refrain from congregating in crowds. There is ground for belief that the great majority of those killed or wounded in Nanking Road yesterday were refugees and others aimlessly wandering around or loitering at the street corners. Police warnings have been issued repeatedly against this practice, and they wish to emphasize these now. Little can be done in the way of official action compared with what might be done by the exercise of more prudence on the part of the populace. As has been sadly proved, the streets must be dangerous to people, of course, must move around

JAPANESE HOLD KEY POSITIONS

Admiral Hasegawa Explains in Interview on Idzumo

Shanghai, Aug. 25.

"It has been the intention of the Japanese Government to localize the Sino-Japanese conflict and to bring about ultimately closer and better relations with China. However, with the situation aggravated by China to such an extent as it is, we deem it imperative that a safety zone should be established in and around Shanghai, and that all causes of future trouble should be removed once and for all."

This statement was made by Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Fleet in Chinese waters, in the course of an interview with Reuter on board the flagship Idzumo. The Idzumo was at the time anchored in midstream, less than half a mile down-river from her former position alongside the Japanese Consulate-General. Anti-aircraft gunners were at their posts ready to defend the ship against hostile aircraft.

Sincere's Disaster Deplored

Deplored the catastrophe which had visited Sincere's, the Admiral emphasized that no responsibility rested with the Japanese.

"At the time of the tragedy," he said, "no firing was being done by any of our naval vessels either at Woosung or further up-river, nor were any of the Japanese guns on shore firing."

"Chinese bombers and guns have been firing indiscriminately," he continued. "Only this morning (Monday), when the Chiyo Maru arrived for refugees and tried to tie up at the O.S.K. dock, it was necessary for her to move further down river because the Chinese began shelling her from Pootung Point."

Admiral Hasegawa received Reuter's representative in the social-hall of the Idzumo, while in an adjoining room his large staff was pouring over maps. Later the discussion was continued on deck.

Respect for Foreign Warships

"Only a few days ago," said the Japanese Commander-in-Chief, "I took one of our naval vessels away from the French Bund, where we have a naval buoy, in order to respect the foreign warships which are in the river there. I wish you would say for me that the Japanese 'planes have been specifically instructed since the Nanking Road tragedy (of August 14) not to fly over the International Settlement while carrying bombs. We have not, at any time, dropped incendiary bombs, nor is the story about our having dropped gas bombs at Nanking true; nor is it possible, as has been stated, for our anti-aircraft guns to shoot away the under-carriage of a bombing plane."

Admiral Hasegawa indicated a section behind Pootung Point where, he said, the Chinese had big trench-mortars some of which could fire as far as 1½ miles.

Japanese Control the Air

Speaking with some weariness, the Admiral asked in a quiet voice to be excused from answering any questions of a "military character." One of the questions was whether he felt that at this time he was in control of the air. "Yes, I believe so," he replied.

As he was taken to the Idzumo in the Admiral's pinnace from a dock near the Japanese Consulate, Reuter's representative saw a number of dead Japanese being brought ashore and, on inquiry, learned that they were "casualties at Woosung this morning."

Asked what was the net result of the conflict so far, Admiral Hasegawa replied:

"Since the present hostilities round Shanghai have been caused by the provocation of the Chinese, we are in the main endeavouring to maintain generally the original Japanese positions which are fundamentally necessary for the purpose of self-defence and for the protection of Japanese nationals residing there. We have not made any further advance from that position."

Asked what should be the attitude of the foreign Powers towards the present situation in Shanghai, he said:

"The attitude of Japan being such as I have stated, it is needless to say that Japan is fully prepared to rectify the rights and interests of third Powers during the present conflict, and, moreover, it is our firm conviction that the Powers will ultimately profit from the great sacrifice which Japan is paying in her earnest efforts to save and defend the International Settlement from Chinese aggression. I am convinced that the foreign Powers will not be slow to understand the Japanese stand. Our attitude thus being understood, the attitude to be taken by the foreign Powers would be clear and simple."

—Reuter.

JAPANESE LANDING DESCRIBED

Shanghai, Aug. 25.

A graphic description of the landing of Japanese troops near Shanghai early on Monday morning was given yesterday by a Japanese soldier who was wounded during the landing operations.

"At three o'clock on Monday morning," the soldier related, "our company was commanded to obtain a foothold on land. We disembarked at some points to the east of Shanghai. "Most of the men in the company felt that there would be little danger since we were being covered by a heavy barrage from Japanese men-of-war."

"Suddenly, however, about three companies of the enemy opened fire on us with machine guns. They were entrenched approximately fifty metres from our position. "As soldiers dropped all around, our commander ordered fixed bayonets, and we charged the trenches. Land mines laid in our path exploded with terrific detonations but we kept on."

"After taking the first line trenches we ran into the main body of the enemy. Our charge succeeded and the enemy dropped back, but we suffered a great many casualties."

"The path, however, was now cleared for the remaining Japanese troops who landed without difficulty." — Domei.

REFUGEE SHIPS AT WOOSUNG

Shanghai, Aug. 25.

Thousands of refugees waited at the Kiunglienyun Wharf on the French Bund in vain yesterday for the arrival of three ships which have been chartered specially to transport them to Ningpo.

The vessels, ss. Hsin Peking, ss. Ninghsing and ss. Shun Poh, which have been on the Shanghai-Ningpo run carrying refugees, were expected to return to Shanghai from Ningpo yesterday morning to take additional refugees to the latter city.

As the vessels reached the vicinity of Woosung at about 6 a.m., the fighting was so severe that they had to seek immediate shelter. Incessant gunfire kept on by Japanese men-of-war and Chinese artillery and machine-guns prevented the ships from entering Whangpoo.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that the steamers are not expected to arrive here until this morning.

In the ordinary course of business, but there should be no unnecessary loitering and, most certainly, no gathering in crowds.

Police Return

The Police Stations at Yulin Road, Yangtszepoo and Reserve Unit (East), Chienmu Road, have been re-occupied by the Shanghai Municipal Police.

REFUGEE CAMP FOR WOMEN, CHILDREN

Shanghai, Aug. 25. A refugee camp for women, children and expectant mothers has been opened under the joint auspices of the Y.M.C.A., Ginling College Alumni, and the Chinese Women's Club in the McTearie Kindergarten and Primary School at the corner of Route de Steyres and Route Delandiere. There are several departments to ensure efficient running and a doctor and nurses to take care of the medical side. All workers are voluntary.

The first batch of refugees to be accommodated numbered 200, most of them having been housed formerly in the Great World. More are arriving daily and are being well cared for in ideal surroundings, the school possessing a fine campus.

The first case treated was that of a woman whose baby was actually born in the rickshaw she rode in, just as she arrived at the front gate. She was immediately taken care of, but the baby died, being prematurely born.

Although it is hoped that all refugees will gradually be sent back to their native provinces, it is expected that this will take some time. The cost of feeding one person per month has been estimated at \$4.50.

S.M.C. ASSISTANCE FOR RICE CONSIGNEES

Shanghai, Aug. 25. All holders of rice warrants, bills of lading, or other documents covering rice stored in Hunt's Wharf, who desire the Council's assistance in removing this to accessible godowns, should call without delay at the office of the Food Transport Committee, Room 602, S.M.C. Administration Building. Efforts will be made to remove the stocks in these landing documents, but no guarantee can be given and no responsibility will be assumed by the Council. No claims of any kind will be entertained. This offer of assistance in respect of rice in Hunt's Wharf remains open only until Friday, August 27, at 5 p.m.

PERHAPS SAFER TO JOIN THE ARMY

Shanghai, Aug. 25. About 1,500 Shanghai civilians have now been killed. The three scenes of carnage have been the most crowded intersections in the Settlement and the heart of the foreign business area. It has been as though some magic hand had dropped aerial bombs to the exact places where they would do the most destruction, to civilian life. A striking contrast is afforded by the above figure and the Japanese military report stating that 27 Japanese and vicemen had been killed in the first three days of action on the Shanghai front including air raids by both sides.

C. N. A. C. PLANES NOT COMMANDEERED

Shanghai, Aug. 25. The reported commandeering of all mail and passenger planes of the China National Aviation Corporation, a Sino-American joint enterprise, by the Chinese Government, has been refuted as groundless by a spokesman of the concern.

The company has decided to move its head offices, originally situated here, to Hankow, leaving only a branch office in Shanghai. From Hankow, C.N.A.C. planes will maintain the air line to Chungking and Chengtu in Szechuen.—Central News

GERMAN EVACUEES LEAVE

Shanghai, Aug. 25. A considerable proportion of Shanghai's German community evacuated yesterday in the ss. Gneisenau, when 450 persons, mostly women and children, left the Customs Jetty in four tenders between 11 and 12 o'clock in the morning and joined the liner off Woosung. They were accompanied on the trip downriver by officials of the German Consulate-General. It was reported last night that the trip was completely without incident or interruption, there being no sniping nor heavy firing in the vicinity of the tenders.

In addition to the 450 Germans, 180 Chinese were also evacuated, most of them intending to proceed to Hongkong. At the time the tenders left the lines to return to Shanghai, the captain of the Gneisenau was still awaiting orders regarding his destination. Originally planned for Hongkong, it was believed that the trip might be made direct to Manila instead.

Of those besides women and children, a number of German businessmen were making the trip to Hongkong to transfer their Far Eastern headquarters from Shanghai to the Colony. Among these firms to shift is the Deutsche Farben-Handels Gesellschaft Waibel, "Defag," who will operate from Hongkong for the time being.



ANOTHER CHINESE TANK CAPTURED

The Japanese forces in the Eastern district captured another Chinese tank of modern European make (above) on August 25 and put it on display in Hongkong. This tank was practically intact when taken and could be driven under its own power. Previous tanks captured had been badly holed and smashed by artillery and machine-gun fire.

N.C.H. Photo

Thursday, Aug. 26

JAPANESE TROOPS MAKE LANDING

"Successful Progress" Claimed Despite Chinese Reports of Repulses

Shanghai, Aug. 26. JAPANESE troops are making "successful progress" on four of the known fronts on which they have landed—near Liuhao, at Woosung, at Chwangsha east of Shanghai on the Pootung delta, and at Chapoo. Other landings were indicated as possible by the Japanese authorities yesterday, but in the absence of Chinese reports, were not confirmed.

A stern warning that Chinese forces which have been stationed in Pootung might cross the river into Nantao and thereby force the Japanese to bomb a thickly populated Chinese area was issued yesterday by the Japanese military authorities. Late last night it was reported from independent sources that many Chinese troops who had been stationed in the area threatened by the Japanese landing near Chwangsha were crossing the Whangpoo, but whether they were going to the south of Nantao could not be gauged.

The Japanese thrust from the Yangtze coast forced back the Chinese for many a mile yesterday. Late last night there were big naval guns reinforcing their advance. Chinese reports of victories were generally discounted in foreign circles, where the developments of the last few weeks had been closely watched. Against six or eight-inch naval guns, all the Chinese could produce were howitzers of comparatively small calibre, and these seemed to be busy pouring shells into the already blazing Wayside district.

A Japanese military spokesman yesterday declared that all the Japanese landings were "progressing satisfactorily." He refused to commit himself any further than to say that the Japanese had landed wherever the Chinese had admitted they had, but that the Chinese reports of their "destruction" or "liquidation" would prove themselves in the next day or so to be unfounded. The Japanese, he said, had no reason at all to be discouraged by what they had already done.

That means that landings have been made by the Japanese above Liuhao, at Woosung and Kiaochang, at Pailungchang just north of Chwangsha, and at Chapoo. There is some doubt about the purpose of the attack on Chapoo, and it may be possible that only a small force has been put ashore. Should the Japanese attacks elsewhere prove to be failures, however, this landing should certainly be of value.

The Chinese claim to have the situation well in hand on all fronts. According to official bulletins issued, the Japanese have been unable to push their troops beyond the coastline, and some communiqués claim that they have been driven back to their ships.

Late last night heavy Japanese naval guns from warships in the Yangtze rained shells on the Chinese positions near Chenju and that neighborhood. Chinese replied with occasional howitzer fire which landed in the already blazing sections of the Wayside district, with apparently little direct effect on the general military situation.

Tin Mill Bombed

A report was received yesterday that a Japanese tin mill situated in the Lincoln Avenue district was bombed by four planes at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. It appears that lorries were being used to carry away loot from the mill.

The planes directed machine gun fire from low altitude, causing con-

firming continued unabated, the mill was bombed.

Foreign authorities, he said, should take steps to prevent such abuses.

Chinese trucks used for the transportation of barbed wire and other military equipment constantly fly the Red Cross or the Red Swastika flag, he charged.

Two trucks thus loaded, Major Utsunomiya said, were recently captured by the Japanese. The misuse of such flags by the Chinese was confirmed by a foreign correspondent present at the conference.

Truckloads of barbed wire, this foreigner said, were being rushed down Hungjiao Road under the protection of Red Cross flags.

Casualties sustained by the Japanese Army were operating in the vicinity of Shanghai since Monday morning have in the first 48 hours reached 241, Japanese military authorities here announced yesterday.

Included were—killed in action 21; fatally wounded 5; wounded 215.

Chinese Troops Still There

Despite reports that Chinese regulars had been withdrawing from the northern and eastern sectors during the previous night, a number of them were seen yesterday, indicating that they still held some of their positions. Chinese positions along Boundary Road and Paoshan Road were greatly strengthened yesterday, but there were few soldiers to be seen.

Japanese aeroplanes yesterday morning dropped bombs in the neighbourhood of the Kiangnan arsenal, and it was reported that at least three bombs hit the Kiangnan dockyard. A considerable blaze could be seen from that area during yesterday afternoon, but no details of the damage done could be obtained.

It was possible yesterday to get some idea of the Chinese defence by the spectacular air raids of the night before. To the north of the Settlement there was heavy fighting, but too far from Shanghai for accurate information to be obtained. On the river there were periodic naval bombardments, while Japanese naval guns attempted to silence Chinese heavy artillery on the Pootung shore, which were dropping shells into the Hongkew area. There was also some street fighting in the Wayside area.

During the first raid on Tuesday night—or rather, early yesterday morning—the Chinese planes apparently dropped no bombs. They flew over the Hongkew district, apparently towards Woosung. At 1.30 a.m. there was another raid when several bombs were dropped. One of these it is reported hit the corner of Boone Road and North Szechuen Road, and it was believed to have caused a fire which broke out at that intersection. As in the first raid the bombers were greeted by heavy anti-aircraft fire from the Japanese ships in the river.

Other bombs were dropped during the night in the vicinity of Macgregor and Ward Roads, with the damage being uncertain yesterday. Wayside, Hongkew, and West Hongkew districts had their ration of shelling during the night, but there was no accurate information of the damage done.

In a press interview yesterday afternoon a Japanese military spokesman was asked if the Japanese were taking prisoners. He replied that they were. They have about thirty Chinese prisoners at present, and all are being well treated, he said.

JAPANESE PLANES DRIVE BACK CHINESE

Shanghai, Aug. 26. In a thrilling air combat over the Central Primary School, Range Road, at 4.25 yesterday afternoon, Japanese naval machine shot down a Chinese plane, the Japanese authorities here announced. Another Chinese aeroplane disappeared in the direction of Chapel as soon as its companion crashed, the statement claimed.

WHAT CHINESE TROOPS LIKE

Shanghai, Aug. 26. Hand grenades and Indian underwear, machine guns and photographs of girls were among the things found by Japanese bluejackets in the Chinese tank captured yesterday morning on Chiaofoong Road, according to a spokesman of the Japanese Embassy.

"Apparently," the official declared, "that was the booty of war."

Learning of the approach of the tank on Chiaofoong Road, bluejackets of the cruiser Idzumo, flagship of the Third Fleet, rushed to the scene and staged a surprise attack. Caught unawares, the crew of the tank fled, offering no resistance, the spokesman said.

The tank is now on exhibition before the Japanese Club, Boone Road. Two other tanks, according to the official, have been captured within the past three days.

NO STOP TO THINK OF RED TAPE

S. V. C. Goes Into Action at Once on Appeals

Shanghai, Aug. 26. Owing to the terrific pressure of duty in the first ten days of the present trouble, the full tale of the services which the S. V. C. have rendered to the Settlement can never be adequately described. In addition to holding the S. V. sector of the line until relieved by the Royal Welch Fusiliers, all sorts of extraordinary and unusual jobs of work were most cheerfully undertaken by different sections of the Volunteer Corps right from the commencement of the trouble.

The S. V. C., of course, figured conspicuously side by side with other municipal departments and various organizations in the heart-rending work caused by the Palace Hotel, Yu Yu Ching Road and Sincere—Wing On corner tragedies. The Transport Co. has rendered heroic service throughout in expediting the work of clearing-up.

In addition to these major jobs, the Corps has had scores, if not hundreds, of appeals for help in evacuating all sorts and conditions of people from all kinds of sticky corners. When these appeals for assistance have come in, the Volunteers have wasted no time but have gone into action straight away and finished the job in hand first—leaving the question of the red tape adjustment of the details of the appeal to develop after successful accomplishment.

Food From War Zone

Emergency measures of this kind for the evacuation of people of all nationalities having been taken care of in the first place, the Corps transferred its labours during the "rest" period to the "rescuing" of food supplies such as rice, flour, coal, etc., and scores of these have likewise been promptly and efficiently undertaken, the food and fuel being removed to safer zones. So frequent have been these appeals for help of this kind that the Corps is beginning to wonder whether the Volunteers have wasted no time but have gone into action almost, if not quite, as strenuous as the August 13-18 period when it was engaged on mere military duties.

The rumour that the Ewo Brewery had been taken over by a non-S.V.C. organization was a very sad blow to the Corps, but all sergeant-majors now report complete recovery on later reassuring reports that supplies are coming forward steadily—the only real difficulty lies in getting time to remove the froth.

MORE RICE BOATS UNLOAD HERE

Shanghai, Aug. 26. Thirty rice boats berthed at the jetties along the Soochow Creek in Louza District unloaded their cargo yesterday.

Altogether 212 piculs of Saigon rice were transported into the Settlement and French Concession from Nantao at 1 p.m. on Tuesday.

The retail price of Chinese and Saigon rice remains unchanged. Chinese rice from \$13.90 to \$14.50 per picul and Saigon rice at \$15.50 per picul.

On Tuesday the Shanghai Coal Merchants' Association, Tientsin Road, issued a circular to its members requesting them to report to the Association the quantity of coal they have in stock and that they must sell according to the prices fixed by the Association. Increase of prices is prohibited. The circular further states that "arrangements have been made with the Chinese and foreign authorities to facilitate the transportation of coal to the Settlement and French Concession and that members of the Association may apply to the Association for the issue of identification banners and armlets for persons engaged in such transportation."

The price of meat, fish and eggs etc., remains unchanged, but the price of pork has been increased from 50 cents to 60 cents per catty owing to the insufficient supply. The price of vegetables has been reduced by from 10 to 15 per cent.

WING ON BOMB ORIGIN NOT ESTABLISHED

Shanghai, Aug. 26. Preliminary investigations have failed to establish the nature or the origin of the projectile which on Monday killed more than 170 persons at the intersection of Nanking and the Chekiang Roads, Lieut.-Commander Taro Isobe, of the headquarters of the Third Fleet, announced yesterday.

The fragments of the missile found on the spot were so fused as to defy identification, he added.

OPTIMISTIC S.M.C. RADIO BROADCAST

Administrative Work Proceeding Smoothly:
Supplies Continue Satisfactory

Shanghai, Aug. 26.
WE do not wish to raise hopes, which may not be realized, or to suggest that the civil life of the Shanghai community is approaching anything like normal conditions, but there has undoubtedly been, during the past two or three days, some lightening of the strain upon practically every department of administrative activity, said the sixth radio broadcast of the S.M.C. yesterday.

It would be entirely wrong to convey the impression that the emergency is over. But what may be said, with complete truth, is that the plans hurriedly made for coping with that emergency in the city are now being carried out so efficiently, and are working so smoothly, that there is very little danger of any breakdown in administrative work.

Naturally, a great deal depends upon the course of military operations. If these move farther away from this area, there will be an immediate and very marked improvement in conditions here; even should the fighting continue, as at present, close to our boundaries there is unlikely to be any deterioration in the existing position, as far as the convenience and comfort of the civil population is concerned.

That Hot Bath

In order to put the situation in its proper perspective, we may point out that there have been none, not actually engaged in active military police or fire-brigade work, who have had to forego the luxury of a hot bath each morning. Those accustomed to these little amenities of our advanced civilization have had the hot water supplied as usual.

In all districts south of the Szechow Creek, the morning milk has been delivered regularly with daily newspapers—newspapers, a little attenuated it may be, but of sufficient bulk to contain all essential local and foreign news. There have been no restrictions in the supply of electric power, and, although, as a precautionary safety measure, the supply of gas has been curtailed, coal and charcoal have been ample, and those possessed of any ingenuity in improvising temporary cooking arrangements have suffered little serious inconvenience in this respect.

Trams and buses are operating in the Settlement and the French Concession—on a limited scale at the moment but with every prospect of a larger service in the near future. Large numbers of rickshaws have been available, and there has been no arbitrary enforcement of restriction in the use of private cars, although owners have been urgently requested not to use them unnecessarily.

Food Adequate

Naturally, at the beginning of the trouble, and before there had been time to make complete investigations, there was some anxiety regarding the adequacy of food supplies. That anxiety has now entirely disappeared and the community may be assured of sufficiency in all directions with out, it is hoped, any undue increase in prices. This summing-up of the effects of war presents a brief review of the daily routine life of the people, as far as basic conditions are concerned, and has not touched upon the tragedy of the streets, or upon the complete dislocation of ordinary commerce.

Streets Remain Unsafe

The streets are unsafe and must remain unsafe while there is firing from heavy guns in the neighbourhood and aerial combats continue. The police are posting up huge proclamations warning the public not to loiter or to collect in crowds, and have asked that these warnings may be repeated again and again. Apart from these dangers, and the lack of that business essential to the maintenance of financial income, Shanghai's life might be said to be proceeding on a satisfactory line. Most of the police reports, which are noted for their brevity, report today—"quiet," "satisfactory." If these conditions continue, the next change may possibly be the discontinuance of these evening broadcasts, in which case the public should not surprise that something has broken down in the publicity arrangements, but should take to their beds in the full assurance that "all well."

There were two fires in the early hours of this morning in the vicinity of Boone and North Szechow Roads. The Fire Brigade were quickly on the job and both had been extinguished in less than two hours. Yesterday, the Brigade received two calls from the Eastern district. A fire was reported to have broken out in the Ewo Cotton mill, but this was not true. There was a small fire in the neighbourhood of the mill and another in the Thorburn area, but the latter was comparatively little damage was done by either. As far as the Central District is concerned, fire precautions stand

as usual, but three additional machines are now kept in reserve in the Central Headquarters for replying to calls in the northern and eastern districts when they occur.

Police Station Damage

A visit was paid to the Yangtze-poo fire station yesterday and it was found to have been damaged to some extent by shell fire. One shell, with its nose cone damaged, which had failed to explode, was picked up and handed over to the police. While cargo was being sorted on the second floor of the U.S. Godown behind the Imperial Chemical Industries Building, many small fragments of the missile, which dropped there, were discovered. The search was being continued today.

The response to our request for match-boxes or similar small receptacles, in which little supplies of ointment and salve could be placed and handed to the refugees, met with a very gratifying response. Early the following morning several sack loads of such boxes were forthcoming. Medical comforts of almost any kind are required for the refugees. They should be delivered to the Public Health Department, Room 218, Administration Building, entrance Hankow Road.

Hospital Accommodation

Each morning now the Department will obtain by telephone information regarding the number of beds vacant in the various hospitals in the Settlement. This information will be circulated to the various departments likely to be concerned, and although the sincere hope may be expressed that such information will not be required in future, it will expedite the rapid admission of patients to hospital should, by some unfortunate chance, another sudden demand for accommodation arise.

Isolation hospital accommodation for Chinese and foreigners is now being arranged and will be available within the next few days. The summer is now so far advanced that the chances of escaping cholera altogether are regarded as being very good. A certain amount of dysentery, however, must be expected and a few cases among refugees have already been discovered. It is also expected that the fly nuisance will appear in certain areas, but all possible precautions are being taken to reduce this danger to a minimum, and as another precaution, vaccination of the refugees in camp against smallpox is being performed.

ABUSE OF FOREIGN FLAGS ALLEGED

Shanghai, Aug. 26.
A warning against the use of foreign flags on Chinese buildings was sent by Mr. S. Okamoto, the Japanese Consul-General, in a letter to the Consular Body yesterday, according to a Japanese embassy spokesman. No reply had been received up to yesterday evening.

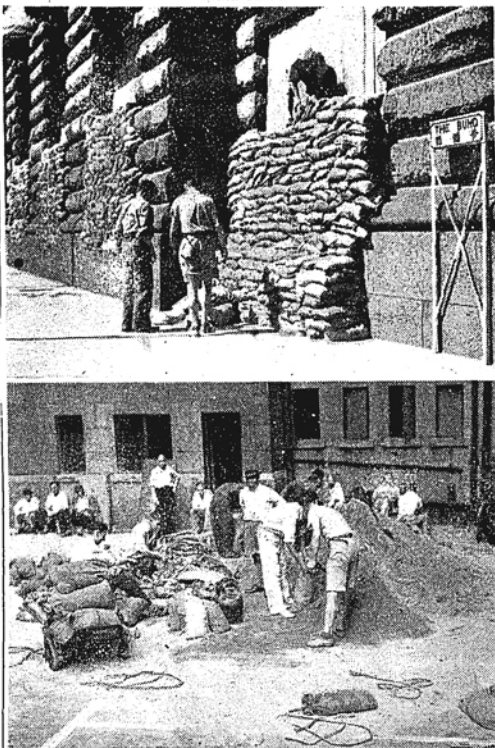
The spokesman stated that certain Chinese factories which had apparently purchased their equipment from foreign firms were taking advantage of that fact to fly foreign flags over their property. The Japanese were not concerned to know whether the equipment had been paid for, but so long as they were satisfied that the property was Chinese-owned they felt they had every right to take action against it, if necessary. This applied to certain factories which had been used as nests for snipers.

The warning, the spokesman said in answer to questions, was more applicable in the areas outside Shanghai than in the Settlement south of the creek, though in this area the Japanese had plenty of evidence that foreign flags and Red Swastika flags were being flown. The Japanese-owned factories which they felt they had every right to take action against it, if necessary. This applied to certain factories which had been used as nests for snipers.

The spokesman admitted that foreign property in the Yangtze-poo district which had been used by Chinese snipers might have been damaged by the Japanese.

JARDINES READY FOR EMERGENCIES

N.C.H. Photos



Sandbagging of entrances to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's building on The Bund was completed on Aug. 25. Here are seen some of the results with workers filling sandbags.

CHINESE TO PROTECT JAPANESE

Lives and Property of Non-Combatants Respected

Shanghai, Aug. 26.
Assurance of adequate Chinese protection of the lives and property of Japanese non-combatants was made today by Mr. O. K. Yui, Mayor of the City Government.

In an official order issued today, Mr. Yui threatened serious punishment to those violating the warning. The lives and property of enemy nationals, who are not participating directly or indirectly in the hostilities, the order said, should be rigidly protected.

The people were urged to display amply the traditional Chinese characteristic of abiding by law. The most serious punishment, the order stated, will be meted out to violators.—Central News.

S.M.C. URGE SHOPS TO OPEN

Shanghai, Aug. 26.
In a reply to the City Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai Municipal Council urged all shops to reopen their doors to business, says a report to the Chinese press. On the slightest threat of danger, any shop may notify the nearest police station or the Volunteer Corps for help, or phone directly to the Central Police Station.

ONE LONELY HERO CARRIES ON

Shanghai, Aug. 26.
Praises of many of Shanghai's heroes are being sung, the splendid efforts of many more will doubtless go unsung in the confusion of these times, but these are not reasons to let one little unimportant detail escape notice. It was yesterday afternoon on The Bund. Planes roared near, low in the sky. Every eye was turned upward, apprehensive for reasons that horror-struck Shanghai knows now too well.

One remained unexcited, unperturbed, getting on with his little part of the war. He was a lowly P.W.D. coolie, just a street cleaner, in his little red jacket, his baggy, blue, ragged pants and his straw hat of ancient vintage. Excited over, the planes?—not he. He had to clean his stretch of The Bund. That was that, for some obscure foreman had told him so, and it was not for him to worry over, even to think about the strange antics of the men who flew and fought some hundreds of yards away. And a last glimpse of him saw him plodding mechanically along on the Bund foreshore road,

FOOD POSITION IN SHANGHAI GOOD

Shanghai, Aug. 26.

A larger number of applications for advice and assistance in entering areas in the Broadway and Yangtze-poo areas for the purpose of obtaining possession of food stuffs was received by the Food Transport Office of the S.M.C. yesterday. Many firms and individuals were successful in obtaining their objects, and returned to report their success to the office.

It is understood that lighters under the control of a carrying company will attempt to bring flour and other food stuffs from Holt's wharf in fairly large quantities to-day.

Owners of 19,000 bags of rice now marooned in Hunt's godown have placed their warrants in the hands of the Food and Fuel Committee, which hopes, if and when opportunity offers, to assist in transferring the rice to accessible godowns. The offer in connection with Hunt's wharf cargoes remains open until Friday, to-morrow at 5 p.m. It is emphasized that all rice, even if the necessary transfer will be for the owners.

Milk Supply

At the outbreak of hostilities, some of the dairies in the danger zone surrounded in evacuating, partly or completely, their animals to within the safety area. Others remained and their fate is at present unknown. Those situated further afield were at the beginning able to make regular deliveries but after a few days they had to discontinue owing to transport difficulties and, in the case of the Poplar Grove Farm, on account of heavy bombing causing great loss of stock and destruction of buildings and equipment.

Altogether 13 dairies were evacuated and a certain amount of disruption in the supply was noted, but it should be emphasized that at no time was there a shortage; and, in fact, owing to the cessation of the foreign population, there is at present an available surplus of approximately 5,000 pounds daily.

One dairy offered supplies at reduced prices to the community through the Council, and a considerable number have placed part of their surplus milk at the disposal of the Health Department for free distribution to deserving cases.

The dairies showing this public spirit were the following—Ah Sing, Western, Hongkew, Columbia, Ivy, Hong Kyi, Li Yuen, Model, Shanghai Milk Supply Co., Steys, Standard, Sunshine, Wei Foong, Ya Ching.

Other dairies claim that they have made their own arrangements for free distribution of their surplus milk.

On August 22, the Health Department commenced collection of free supplies which were distributed as requested to the Lessor Hospital, the King's Daughters' Society, and various refugee camps.

It is intended to continue this service as long as the free supply is available. At present this amounts to 500 to 600 lbs. daily.

COUNCIL THANKS TO GAOL STAFF

Shanghai, Aug. 26.
The following letter of appreciation has been sent by Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, to Major K. M. Bourne, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, in charge—

"Will you please convey on my behalf to the Deputy Governor of Gaols in charge and the whole of the gaol staff of all nationalities, my appreciation of the splendid service they have rendered during the present emergency."

"I sympathize fully with what they have had to contend with and I wish to assure them that everything possible is being done to ameliorate the conditions under which they are serving."

Conditions remained normal at the Ward Road Gaol yesterday, and no attempt was made to shift any further prisoners to Chinese territory. The negotiations with the Japanese authorities regarding possible further evacuation of inmates are not considered to have been disrupted, but it is held likely that no further releases will be necessary. The food situation at the Gaol was considered to be well in hand.

TWO REFUGEE SHIPS AT WOOSUNG

Shanghai, Aug. 26.
Two of the three refugee ships, which were held up at Woosung by severe fighting on Tuesday, failed to reach here yesterday probably due to the same reason. The other steamer, Shun Foh, arrived at the Kiangtsewhan Wharf, Nantao, safely and returned to Ningpo crowded with refugees.

The two refugee ships at Woosung are the ss. Ningshang and Hsin Peking, which have been chartered to convey refugees to Ningpo.

NATIVE SHIPS ON SOUTH COAST STOPPED

Shanghai to Swatow Banned to Chinese Shipping

Shanghai, Aug. 26.
Navigation along the lower Yangtze and along the central China coast extending from Shanghai to a point south of Swatow, was proclaimed closed to Chinese shipping by Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Third Fleet at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The proscribed area extends from 32.4 degrees north latitude and 121.4 degrees east longitude to 23.34 degrees north latitude and 116.48 degrees east longitude.

Foreign and Japanese shipping will not be prohibited from entering the zone. Both Government-owned and private Chinese shipping, however, are under ban.

The virtual blockade against Chinese shipping will be carried into effect by the Third Fleet and other Japanese war vessels under the command of Admiral Hasegawa.

NEARLY 1,000 MORE EVACUATE

Shanghai, Aug. 26.
About 950 evacuees left Shanghai yesterday morning in the ss. Empress of Canada bound for Hongkong. In addition to Britons, these included many other nationals but the majority of the passengers were women and children. The passengers assembled at three stations before 9 a.m. and were carried by three tenders from the French Bund to the destroyers H.M.S. Duchess and H.M.S. Duncan, which took them down the river to the Empress of Canada lying at the Woosung anchorage. Once again British sailors played an important part in helping with the luggage and taking care of the women and children.

It is estimated that over 18,000 residents of Shanghai have evacuated since the beginning of hostilities here. This figure includes some 10,000 Japanese who have gone to Japan or Korea.

After haphazard arrangements for the recent batch of the first batch of evacuees from Shanghai in the ss. Rajputana, Hongkong organized a committee to take care of the incoming refugees and when the Empress of Asia arrived with the second batch things ran more smoothly, according to a Briton who returned from the Colony yesterday in the ss. Sphinx.

picking up bits of paper—and, no doubt, cursing the circumstances of those who had made his work the more arduous with their casual discarding of rubbish.

Friday, Aug. 27

BRITISH ENVOY HURT IN PLANE ATTACK

Japanese Craft Machine-gun and Bomb Embassy Cars Bound from Nanking: Others Escape

Shanghai, Aug. 27. Ambassador to China, lies at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, seriously wounded by a bullet, when Japanese planes attacked the Embassy cars with machine-guns and bombs yesterday soon after they had passed Wush on the way from Nanking to Shanghai. Sir Hughe was rushed about sixty miles to hospital and received an immediate blood transfusion. The bullet had fractured his spine, but it was thought that the spinal cord was unharmed. The other members of the party had miraculous escapes.

The following official statement was issued:— "At approximately 2.30 p.m., en route to Shanghai from Nanking, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China, was travelling in a car with the Military Attaché (Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Lovat-Fraser) and the Financial Adviser (Mr. E. L. Hall-Patch). "Without any warning, a Japanese plane machine-gunned the cars, and

a second plane bombed the cars after they had stopped. Both cars were flying in the Union Jack. "The Ambassador received a spinal wound. He has been taken to the Country Hospital. The doctor states that the spinal cord is not severed, but it is in a critical state. The wound is serious, but there is no immediate danger."

Medical Bulletin

The following bulletin was issued last night by Dr. E. G. Gauntlett, physician to the British Consulate-General:—

The medical condition is that the bullet entered on the right side of the lower part of the chest, and it emerged on the left side of the spine. "It fractured the spine but the spinal cord appeared to have escaped. The Ambassador suffered intense pain but his condition is as satisfactory as the seriousness of the wound permits."

Dr. Gauntlett stated that the Ambassador had been given a blood transfusion soon after his arrival in the Country Hospital, the giver being one of the marines. He added that the hospital kept the blood of the transfusion volunteers typed so that in an emergency no test would be needed.

Col. Lovat-Fraser's Account

Last evening Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Lovat-Fraser described the attack to a representative of the "North-China Daily News." After the Ambassadorial party had left Wush, within about fifty miles of Shanghai, a Japanese aeroplane suddenly opened machine-gun fire on the two cars. The first car which Colonel Lovat-Fraser himself was driving contained the Ambassador and Mr. E. Hall-Patch. The second car, following close behind, was driven by a Chinese chauffeur and only contained luggage.

Both cars flew the Union Jack. Colonel Lovat-Fraser explained, and Mr. Hall-Patch, who was present, confirmed, that the Japanese did not but was not heard as apparently it had stopped its engine. At any rate the machine-gunning took them both by surprise. The Ambassador seemed to be hit in the side and was bleeding. The Japanese Colonel Lovat-Fraser and Mr. Hall-Patch got out—the cars stopped instantly—and discussed the situation.

Blown Off Their Feet

Then a second Japanese aeroplane bombed the cars, the bomb falling into a paddy field. "The force of the explosion blew us both right off our feet into the field. Had it dropped on the road we should have been killed," added Colonel Lovat-Fraser.

Their one thought was to push on to Shanghai. They were greatly helped by the Ambassador's remarkable courage and calmness. He did not lose consciousness although he was obviously in much pain. They started the cars again and went ahead, stopping only once or twice to give their wounded chief water.

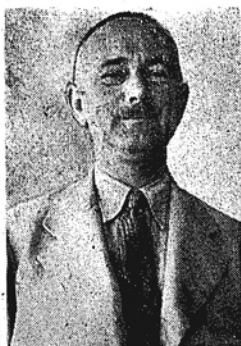
Thus, at four o'clock, they reached Shanghai and the Country Hospital. The Ambassador's fortune had been given out for, before he submitted to the ministrations of nurses and doctors, he arranged for certain urgent business to be despatched.

Bringing Good Cheer Message

The meeting which he was to have had with leaders of the British community is believed to have been concerned with the present ordeal through which Shanghai is going. Sir Hughe, on his journey to the country, men a message of good cheer in the difficulties and dangers of the moment.

On the top of the arduous efforts which, it is common knowledge, he has been putting forth in Nanking during the last anxious months to avert a conflict and to bring persuasive influence to bear in the cause of peace, the acceptance of this additional obligation and the decision to travel to Shanghai for the purpose were characteristic of the man.

Late last night it was reported that he was resting quietly and was as well as could be expected—a reserved verdict which everyone hopes will prove to be more hopeful than it sounds.



Ambassador Wounded

Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China, who was seriously wounded in the attack on the way from Nanking to Shanghai on Aug. 26 when a Japanese plane turned its machine gun on his motor car.

WEST HONGKOW POLICE CARRYING ON

Proud of Not Being Taken Out of Area

Shanghai, Aug. 27. "We have not evacuated, and we are rather proud of that."

Though in the bright sunlight of a fine, quiet afternoon there seemed little behind those words spoken by one of the regular police force at West Hongkow station, "North-China Daily News" representatives who visited the area yesterday knew that they well summed up the spirit of the small force which has kept law and order for the S.M.C. in "Windy Corner" through the bad days which have passed.

Fourteen regulars and 22 Specials in the foreign staff, 47 Sikhs and 191 Chinese, under Inspector J. E. P. Binkinsop, comprise the force which is taking care of things beyond the Soochow Creek. Tales of looting, of charging mobs of hundreds in the early days of the trouble when food shortage was feared, detectives solving murders in the middle of all the rest, sharpshooters dotting the station compound, these were told quietly and with humour. A forlorn crowd of looters squatted on their haunches in the station yesterday afternoon, backing up the stories to the full.

Populace Remain

Amazingly enough, the area, though abnormally quiet, with none but official vehicles plying the streets, is still populated. Even those houses on the boundary, with S.M.C. barbed wire on one side and Chinese on the other, have carried on living for days with no express in any direction. Yesterday and the day before, openings have been made in the Settlement wire which can be quickly closed, and through these the inhabitants have been able to stir forth.

The stories of the police stations in the Eastern areas, which had to be evacuated, were grimmer, but more of war about them. But West Hongkow has not come out unscathed. Shells have fallen all over the district, four alone in Elgin Road School. Through it all the force has kept up to its traditions, both regulars and Specials. It is interesting to note that the Specials are of the First Division, and are again in the area which they helped to guard in 1927 and 1932. It is understood that they have been offered posts elsewhere within the Settlement, but have refused.

Loyals Take Over

Yesterday, the Loyals took over from the Welch Fusiliers, manning the formidable system of sandbag redoubts built—first line, second line, and third line, with other posts even then in reserve. They took over, also, the blockhouses and high pill-boxes which have, in so many other troubles, and early in this, been the stamping ground of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

"B" Blockhouse, most famed of all, at North Honan and Boundary Roads, was all quiet yesterday and it seemed 1932 all over again. On closer examination, however, things had changed. "Charlie Chan's" precarious perch is no more and in its place is a heavy concrete machine-gun emplacement, camouflaged with matting.

COMMERCIAL PRESS TO GIVE TO WAR CHEST

Shanghai, Aug. 27. The Commercial Press in Shanghai has decided to contribute \$50,000 toward the war chest, half of which will be raised from the staff and the other half borne by the company, says a local report to the "China Times." The donation will be made in five monthly installments of \$10,000 each, payment to begin at the end of August.

CHINESE WITHDRAW FROM SETTLEMENT

Only Paoutui Men Seen in Tours of Boundaries: Little News of Thrust in Lotien Area

Shanghai, Aug. 27.

CHINESE regular troops have been withdrawn out of the immediate neighbourhood of Shanghai. They have established a line more than one thousand metres beyond the Settlement boundary, and last night were busy erecting additional fortifications.

A tour of the northern defences made by a "North-China Daily News" representative yesterday afternoon, showed that the positions round the North Station were held only by members of the Peace Preservation Corps. Of regular troops there was no sign.

The North Station area was as quiet as a grave. There the marines of land had been posted, but in the road opposite Boundary Road, while the removal of some of the advertising hoardings in that vicinity showed concrete Chinese machine-gun posts, which gave evidence of preparation for major fighting begun long before.

The Loyals regiment yesterday took over the sector along the Settlement boundary, and immediately established friendly relations with the Chinese were fearless, openly approaching to approach the Settlement defence lines without any hindrance from the Japanese.

Streets Seem Normal

The streets behind the front lines with the exception of the sandbag barricades which had been erected were nearly normal. The crowds were smaller than usual, but there were still plenty of Chinese families living in the houses next door to the area of death outside the boundaries. Children could be seen playing in the roadways. Mothers sat at open doors as if nothing had happened. Even a small crowd of people along the street as if nothing were going on just a few yards away.

At the different intersections on Boundary Road only Peace Preservation Corps men could be seen, and they were well armed, and quite confident of being able to repulse any attack made on them.

A "North-China Daily News" representative touring the lines further to the east found fewer Chinese troops. There the Japanese seemed to be in complete control. The Chinese seemed to have withdrawn well outside the Settlement boundaries. On the Pootung shore there also seemed to be a general withdrawal of Chinese troops, many crossing the river towards Nantao. Throughout yesterday there was comparative quiet on all fronts near Shanghai, with the general situation pointing to big developments one way or the other during the next day or two.

Severe Fighting Proceeding

Severe fighting was proceeding last night at no less than four points near Wousung with the Chinese and Japanese forces desperately attempting to gain the upper hand. The four points, according to information from semi-official sources were Lotien, Lihuo, Changwahpang and Chuensha.

The battle at Lotien, described as the fiercest, since the outbreak of hostilities, was still in progress, and was being fought at a point north of the village. According to the Chinese military headquarters, Chinese reinforcements succeeded in driving the invaders out of the village after over ten hours' fighting. While a fierce battle was raging beyond the village, additional Japanese troops were landed at Lihuo apparently with Kiating as their objective. Chinese troops were rushed to Lihuo to check their advance.

Casualties on both sides were reported to be heavy. A spokesman of the Chinese army stated that during the hot engagement between Chinese and Japanese troops following the latter's landing at Wentso-pang and Changwahpang, two Chinese battalions suffered heavy losses in defence of the area.

Retire from Settlement

According to a Chinese semi-official report, Chinese troops, which had forced a wedge into the Settlement, have retired to Chinese territory. The withdrawal was effected on Wednesday night, and early yesterday morning without any loss. A Chinese army spokesman declared yesterday that there had been no fighting.

The situation at Changwahpang and Chuensha, according to the spokesman, was well "under control." Questioning the situation at Chappo, he said he had received no information regarding the reported landing of Japanese troops there.

The most critical moment for the Chinese at Lotien, it was admitted in Chinese circles, was around 3 p.m. on Wednesday when for more than twelve hours in succession, a small detachment doggedly

held their positions under a terrific bombardment.

The tide of the war finally turned in favour of the Chinese forces with the arrival of reinforcements. A general offensive was immediately launched, with hand-to-hand combats, resulting in the Chinese being forced to evacuate from the village.

A great part of Lotien was in ruins. Many shops and Chinese houses were destroyed by shelling, but a Chinese temple in the village near the centre of the city chamber was still ablaze yesterday afternoon.

Kiating Bombed

Refugees from Kiating reported that the small walled city southwest of Lotien has been subjected to numerous Japanese air raids during the past two days. One of the bombs dropped in the vicinity of the main section of commerce started a conflagration. Several other fires were also reported, but all civilians have been evacuated.

Chinese aeroplanes raided Japanese warships at Wousung early yesterday morning. Japanese aeroplanes were active at Lunggha and several other places on the outskirts of Shanghai.

Fighting at Wousung

The main centre of military activities having been transferred from the Settlement boundaries to Wousung, the comparatively distant northerly areas, the night of August 25 to 26 was fairly quiet in the Settlement and bordering districts.

Reports were received of street fighting in the Kiangwan and North Szechuan Road areas. The howitzer battery previously reported as being at the North Station is now reported as being at the rear of the station; a small anti-aircraft battery is reported located to the west of North Chienkiang and Haining Roads intersection; and heavy naval guns on the river and heavy guns at Wousung were exploded.

During the night an occasional shell exploded in the vicinity of the Ward Road Gaol; several high explosive shells fell in the rear of the Chinese Government Mint (beyond Pootung Road District) and shrapnel from these fell on West Soochow Road. The North Station was shelled by heavy guns from the direction of the river and shrapnel also fell from these shells in the West Hongkow District. In the Bubbling Well district an unexploded shell fell in the compound of a house in Great Western Road at 2 a.m. after having passed through the roof of the house. There were no casualties. It was also reported about 2 a.m. that an aeroplane bomb had exploded in the Chemulup Road vicinity, Eastern District.

Aircraft (reported to be Chinese) were seen near Hongkow, West Hongkow and Yulin Road Districts between 2 a.m. and 2.15 a.m. Anti-aircraft guns came into action and the planes disappeared.

Between 5.35 a.m. and 6.20 a.m. yesterday "mail" reports were received from Hongkow, Yangtzepoo, Yulin Road, and Reserve Unit (East) Stations and also from the Ward Road Gaol.

During the night fires were burning fiercely in the Wayside and Kashing Road districts but at 7 a.m. yesterday the major fires had considerably diminished. The only two of importance at 7 a.m. were reported to be in the vicinity of Urga Road and the other near the intersection of Wayside Road and Broadway.

Reports were later received of another unexploded anti-aircraft shell landing in the vicinity of Urga Road and doing slight damage, about 2.10 a.m. No injuries were sustained by people in the house. Heavy gunfire continued from the direction of Lihuo.

A big fire was reported near Meidhurst College at 9.45 a.m.; at 10.20 a.m. Chinese machine guns were reported to be firing on Japanese seaplanes on the Pootung side; and at 10.45 a.m. Japanese planes were reported to be bombing in the vicinity of Chenju Railway Station.

WARNING ABOUT BUYING LOOTED PROPERTY

Shanghai, Aug. 27.

In a "native order" issued yesterday by the Shanghai Municipal Police, the Indians in Shanghai were warned against buying articles from Chinese at this time, for fear that the articles might be property which had been obtained by looting.

"PEACE" BLOCKADE OF SHANGHAI

Enigma of War Here Gives Rise to Problem

Shanghai, Aug. 27.

In the first "peace-time blockade" declared since 1917 when the Allies banned native shipping along the Montenegrin coast, foreign shipping along the China coast may be halted by Japanese warships patrolling the proscribed area.

This was indicated by Dr. Jumpei Shinobu, professor of international law, who is acting as legal advisor to the Japanese Third Fleet operating in Chinese waters.

While foreign vessels cannot be seized, detained, or compelled to change their course, they will be liable to boarding by Japanese naval authorities bent on ascertaining their true nationality in case of doubt.

Chinese ships operating in the forbidden zone will be detained. This, Dr. Shinobu said, will apply regardless of whether or not these Chinese ships carry arms or military equipment.

"Inasmuch as this is not a war-time blockade," the expert said in an interview, "we shall be unable to stop foreign vessels from carrying armaments to China."

Effective Measures

"However, we can take such effective measures as exercising the privilege of pre-emption towards foreign bottoms found to be carrying cargo which in war-time would constitute contraband," he added.

"The peace-time blockade was declared by the Japanese Third Fleet, Dr. Shinobu said, in view of the absence of the presentation of an ultimatum by either Japan or China and the lack of a declaration of war. This has prevented third parties from recognizing the existence of a state of war, but actually this is only a legal view of the matter, for hostilities are already under way."

This was the first time, Dr. Shinobu said, that Japan had declared a pacific blockade.

The practice originated in 1827, when war was declared against Greece and was recognized by international jurists in 1897.

Legitimate Trade Affected

Questioned as to the effect of blockade on the Chinese coastal shipping, Chinese shipping circles expressed the opinion that it is a determined interference, sabotage or obstruction of legitimate commerce in China by the Japanese Third Fleet. The immobilizing of imported goods in both Hongkong and Shanghai through lack of coastal shipping will reduce the import revenue and seriously affect the Maritime Customs. The blockade will result in cutting off of Shanghai from the Yangtze valley which is its biggest market and biggest source of exports. The effect on Chinese shipping interests is limited as Chinese coastal ships are comparatively few in number.

Hongkong Disturbed

Hongkong, Aug. 26.

The Japanese blockade of Chinese shipping is regarded in Hongkong business circles as the most disturbing phase of the hostilities to date. The Colony's trade, it is feared, will be greatly injured by such action.—Reuter.

Mme. O. K. YUI COLLECTS FUNDS FOR WOUNDED

Shanghai, Aug. 27.

Leading local women circles in raising funds for wounded Chinese soldiers, Madame O. K. Yui, wife of the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, has collected more than \$8,000 for the purpose. Madame Yui has also been making daily visits to hospitals to "comfort" wounded warriors.—Central News.

Mme. Kung and Hospitals

Madame H. H. Kung, wife of the Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, is busily completing plans for the establishment of two hospitals for wounded soldiers. The locations of the two hospitals are learned to have been selected, both being in the International Settlement.

Relief Inspector

Mr. Li Kung-po, one of the seven leaders of the National Salvation Association, who were recently released on bail from the Higher Court in Soochow, has been appointed the North China Inspector of the National Relief Commission, states a report to the "Lih Pao." Mr. Li left here yesterday for Paoingfu via Shiehchiachuan to attend to the war refugees.



HONGKEW LAID WASTE BY SHELLS AND FIRES

A row of smashed motor-cars lining Boone Road, between Broadway and Seward Road, are shown above, the result of bombardments during the last few days. The other view shows Hsian Road a maze of fire ruins, near the border of the Wayside district, which was itself harried and left waste by shell and flame.

Photos by R.J.M.N.

ACRES OF RUINS IN YANGTSZEPHO

Inspection Party Views Desolation, and Visits Japanese In Front Line Positions

Shanghai, Aug. 27.

AT an advanced, sandbagged post on the Woosung Road, just beyond the University of Shanghai, a Japanese officer, haggard from stress but exultant at the lull situation following the landing of Japanese troops, pointed out features of the scene to a small group of foreign newspaper correspondents yesterday morning.

The Japanese advanced line runs approximately along a creek beyond the University. The Chinese line is on the other side of the Woosung Road among the fields now at the crop-producing stage, while beyond, dominating the horizon, is the Far Eastern Racecourse Grand Stand. In this mass of fertile green and brown fields it was difficult to pick out any Chinese positions, but a shot came over dropping near the tourist party and there was then no questioning the Japanese officer's statement.

In an interview with Commander Yoshitatsu Yasuda, commanding the Japanese Naval Landing forces in the eastern Yangtszepoo district with his headquarters in the Japanese Primary School, the Japanese situation was outlined. Commander Yasuda told his interviewers that after severe fighting, the Chinese had been pushed back beyond the Settlement boundary and were 1,500 metres away. Snipers had been rounded up and he was optimistic of renewed peace and quiet in the Settlement within the area under his control. The Japanese Naval Landing Party forces expected to effect a junction with the Japanese troops recently landed in the Woosung area, and thereafter the Chinese pressure on the Yangtszepoo district would be removed.

Apologizing for receiving his guests in a small room with sandbag defences littering the corridors and other make-shift defences as a protection against air raids and shelling, he laughingly explained that they had their first night's good sleep and rest on Wednesday.

Over The Bridge

A trip beyond Garden Bridge en route to the Settlement limits confirms expectations of destruction based on the huge cloud of flame and smoke which has rested over that area for several days and nights in succession. Just over Garden Bridge into Hongkew and along Broadway are scores of closed and shuttered shops. But passing over Hongkew Creek, where barbed wire festles block sidewalks, the des-

Midnight Air Raid Over Whangpoo

Shanghai, Aug. 27.

The drone of propellers over the Bund announced another midnight night call by Chinese air raiders last night. Flying too high in the night to be discernible, the position of the planes could only be determined by sound which seemed to indicate that two or three circled in from near the French Concession across the river to Footing and then turned back to cover Japanese war vessels further down as well as the Idzumo. Not until the raiders had approached very close did the Idzumo open fire with her anti-aircraft guns. To this fire she added green and white flares. The explosion of three bombs was intermingled with the "archie" fire but if any damage was done by either the bombs or the anti-aircraft fire, it could not be seen last night.

destructive effects of the last few days began to creep on the imagination. Acres and acres of Chinese houses and shops are masses of blackened ruins, some of them still smouldering. Whole blocks of buildings from street to street have been reduced to piles of charred timber and heaps of bricks with little standing beyond skeleton frameworks while wires litter the road laying traps for the unwary. The ruins of Chapel after the 1932 trouble remain an indelible memory: the ruins of Yangtszepoo are far worse for the almost volcanic heat while everywhere there are Japanese sandbagged posts and defences indicating the severity of the Chinese attacks which resulted in deep penetrations into that area.

Where Damage Ends

The Nanyang Brothers factory and a large area around have

FIRE BRIGADE OUT IN WAYSIDE

Dashes into District to Fight Blazes

Shanghai, Aug. 27.

Into the dangerous Wayside district went the Shanghai Fire Brigade yesterday for the first time since hostilities began, and spent many long hours fighting fires. The only previous trip across the Soochow Creek made by the Brigade was several days ago when Capt. Dyon himself jumped behind the wheel of one of the engines and drove at top speed to the Soochow Wharf to extinguish a potentially costly blaze with the co-operation of the Harbour Fire Brigade.

Although the fire brigade was working right in the war area yesterday, it was a day of comparative quiet as the centre of hostilities in the vicinity of Shanghai had moved out towards Lotien where the Japanese were continuing to land troops.

Responding to a double call in the morning two engines shrieked their way across the Soochow Creek. One engine went to work on a blaze of small Chinese houses opposite the Wayside Police Station while the other centred its attention on a fire about one block east of the station. Working simultaneously, the two engines completed their jobs in a little over three hours each. Although they were working in the vicinity of shell holes and could hear machine gun fire, all happened to be quiet at the time around them.

Again a fire engine sped across the bridge in the afternoon to turn its hose on a blaze dangerously close to the Eastern telephone exchange on Paoing Road, near Ward Road. Over three hours were required to gain control over the blaze.

Japanese Appeal

An appeal was made to the Shanghai Fire Brigade late last night by the Japanese Naval Landing Party to function, as before, in the Settlement area north of the Soochow Creek. The Brigade, although it had been forced to close the Hongkew and Yangtszepoo Fire Stations temporarily, has turned out from "south of the Creek" to many fires in Hongkew, Wayside, Yulin Road and Yangtszepoo districts during the last few days. A number of these fires have been incendiary, the same place being ignited as many as five times within two days in some instances.

Yesterday afternoon fire engines from Central Station responded to a stubborn fire at Chemulpo and Baikal Roads, said to have been caused by the burning of bodies. The fire damaged a whole block of Chinese houses, a number of straw huts, a small engineering factory and a garage. The firemen spent more than three hours at the scene.

The Fire Brigade also have been called upon to assist in evacuations in the northern and eastern districts.

The fire sub-station in Wayside in Paoing Road was found to have suffered considerably, it was reported yesterday. The roof had been burned off and the building generally bore the scars of warfare. The man stationed there reported that shells had landed in the immediate vicinity but made no request to be evacuated himself. Outside the station yesterday lay two dead in Chinese soldiers and innumerable empty cartridges giving mute testimony of the battles which have raged there recently.

BOMBING OF MISSION HOSPITAL

Nanking, Aug. 26. The United States Embassy is reported to have referred to Washington the alleged bombing of the American mission hospital at Nantung-chow, the property of the China Mission of the United Christian Missionary Society, by Japanese planes on August 17.

In a statement on the subject today, Dr. Liu Jui-heng, Director-General of the National Health Administration, said:—

"About ten Japanese planes appeared over Nantungchow at 9 a.m. on August 17 and dropped 17 bombs on the hospital. One bomb hit the main building, which caught fire and was destroyed. Drs. Ling Ke-chen and Wang Tao-wei and two nurses were among those killed outright, while scores of patients and staff were wounded. Including two American nurses who were on duty, Miss Nancy Fry and Miss Vince Mushrush.

"One bomb destroyed the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Calcutt, who left two days before the attack; another destroyed the gymnasium of the Tsingking Girls Middle School; while other bombs destroyed at least two residences of the hospital."

"Despite their injuries, the two American nurses refuse to evacuate and are continuing to help to care for the victims of the disaster. Dr. Hagman, superintendent of the hospital, is at present on vacation at Kuling"—Reuter.

YANGTSEPOO TOURS NOT ADVISABLE

Japanese Admiral Warns Residents

Shanghai, Aug. 27. Foreign residents of the eastern and northern Settlement areas, including the Yangtsepo district, were counselled by Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, to "refrain for the time being" from returning to their homes.

Chinese were forbidden to re-enter the area until further authorization. This was contained in a proclamation issued by Vice-Admiral Hasegawa yesterday morning.

The proclamation read: "In view of the progress made in our military operations, persons, including former residents who had evacuated, have been gradually allowing to return to the Yangtsepo and Hongkew districts.

"Inasmuch as the maintenance of peace and order in the area still leaves much to be desired, Chinese will be forbidden from re-entering the aforesaid areas until further notice.

"Foreign residents of the aforesaid districts are requested to take into account the efforts being made by our forces for the restoration of peace and order, and are hereby asked voluntarily to refrain for the time being from returning to those districts."

MURDERER CAUGHT IN WAR TIME

Shanghai, Aug. 27. Several score of looters a day, patrols of greater strength than usual, and even war time alarms and conditions did not prevent the detective force of West Hongkew station from speedy action of a more normal variety—murder.

Yesterday they caught a murderer, a particularly brutal one—with the death of three men on his hands. Neighbours to No. 64 San Tai Loong complained of the small coming from the house. A carpenter's shop, the master had evacuated early in the trouble, leaving three apprentices locked in to guard his property. He was in the habit of visiting his shop during daylight hours to see that all was well, and of leaving again. In the confusion of the times no neighbour noted that, on his last visit, he did not leave, though one of the apprentices did. This man had killed his two companions and lain in wait for his master, killing him as he entered his shop—without doubt for the money which he was known to be carrying.

This happened three or four days ago, and was not discovered until the neighbours were forced to complain. Breaking in to the house, the police discovered the crime. Six or seven hours later they had captured the culprit and yesterday had him safely under lock and key.

PRISONERS FREED FROM GAOL

Shanghai, Aug. 27. The Ward Road Gaol remained quiet yesterday and no attempt was made to evacuate any further serving prisoners to the area south of the Soochow Creek. About one hundred prisoners, however, who had completed their sentences, were released and shifted safely from the Gaol through the Japanese lines.

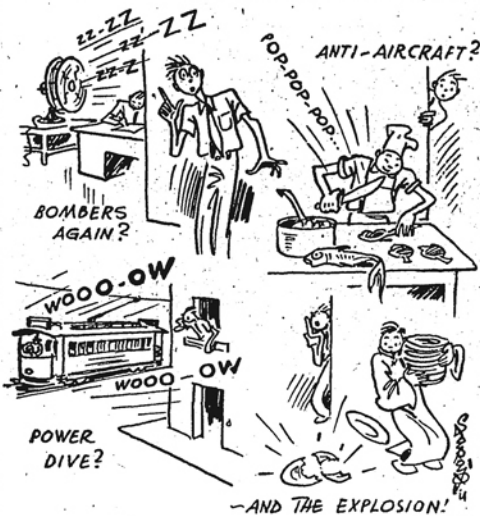
The morale of the prisoners generally through the trying days of shelling was high and little anxiety was expressed by the majority of the inmates despite the fact that a comparatively heavy toll of life and limb was taken. Certain cell blocks being shelled, it became necessary to shift prisoners to other quarters and, in some cases, to crowd as many as five men into one cell temporarily. The work of the Gaol staff under these very difficult conditions has resulted in commendation from official quarters.

TRAIN TO HANGCHOW DELAYED 5 HOURS

Shanghai, Aug. 27. The departure of the Hangchow-bound train was delayed for more than five hours yesterday when a Japanese bomber damaged a small section of tracks in the vicinity of Hsin-chuang, outside Lungwa. Several coaches, out of repair, were slightly damaged. No casualty was reported.

The Japanese raider appeared shortly after 8 a.m. After flying over Lungwa, it dropped several bombs one of which tore up a small section of tracks. The Hangchow-bound train, which was to have left Lungwa at 8.30 a.m., did not leave the station until about 2 p.m., when repairs were effected.

The through express to Tsinan left Jessfield Station at 5.30 p.m. on schedule.



TOPICAL SOUNDS

COUNCIL GETS OFFERS OF LOCAL PREMISES

Shanghai, Aug. 27. The Shanghai Municipal Council has received several offers from local societies and also from individuals offering the use of portions of their premises and private residences respectively during the period of trouble should the Council require them. The Council greatly appreciates these offers which are being referred to the Billiting Sub-Committee for such action as is considered advisable.

Tread Lightly When Crossing Bridge

Shanghai, Aug. 27. It happened on the comparatively quiet "Western Front." A foreign police sergeant on motor-cycle patrol approached a bridge, in the "outside roads" area, which was being guarded by Chinese soldiers. The soldiers signalled him to stop. The sergeant got off his motor-cycle and was told by the Chinese that a mine had been placed under the bridge in a sort of canvas hammock and that it would be set off by any fairly heavy vehicle crossing. He was told to push his motor-cycle over the bridge if he wanted to cross. The policeman suggested that the Chinese soldiers push: he would watch the proceedings from a point near by. The soldiers complied and got the motorbike safely across. The sergeant followed on foot. From a point of vantage across the span the police sergeant glimpsed the mine innocently resting underneath the bridge beams.

WAYSIDE EXCHANGE RE-OCCUPIED

Shanghai, Aug. 27. The Wayside Exchange of the Shanghai Telephone Company, which was evacuated on August 17, was re-occupied yesterday, according to an announcement made by a Company official. Investigation showed that extensive repairs will be necessary to both the underground and aerial cable network, the official continued, and work has already started. One of the first difficulties encountered in this attempt to restore service was a fire which broke out in the same block in which the Wayside building is located. This however was got under control by the Fire Brigade which responded promptly to the call. From estimates made by the Telephone Company's engineers, it will be at least a week before a restricted telephone service is possible, but everything is being done to expedite the work.

CHINESE WARSHIP SUNK

Shanghai, Aug. 27. The Chinese warship Chiaoji was sunk by a Japanese man-of-war off Tunchow, opposite Woosung at 8.55 o'clock yesterday morning according to an announcement made by the office of the Japanese Naval Attache. The third shell fired by the Japanese vessel found its mark, the Chinese ship going up in flames, the statement declared. The firing was carried out at a range of approximately 2,000 metres, the announcement said.

MISUSE OF NATIONAL COLOURS

Shanghai, Aug. 27. The Consular Body had before them yesterday the letter from the Japanese authorities stating that an abuse of British, American and other foreign flags had been observed on cars used by Chinese in the Shanghai Area for military purposes. It was decided to circulate the letter to all Consuls. The police were also asked to give what assistance they could in the matter.

It is understood that the Police authorities have replied to the effect that they will be glad to assist the Consuls in taking such steps as are practicable to mitigate the abuse of which complaints are made. It should be noted that this statement by the Japanese authorities applied exclusively to the Shanghai area.

From inquiries made it appears that no knowledge of that statement was available in Nanking yesterday morning.

GERMAN RELIEF FUND FOR CHINESE REFUGEES

Shanghai, Aug. 27. A collection amongst German Firms and individuals was instituted today for the "Relief Fund for Chinese Refugees" by the German Chamber of Commerce, 303 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Cheques to be made to the order of Bank of China for "German Relief Fund for Chinese Refugees." Shanghai, August 23, 1937.

SHIPMENT OF COAL FROM POOTUNG ARRANGED

Shanghai, Aug. 27. Arrangements have been completed between the Coal Dealers' Association and Municipal authorities for the shipment of coal from Pootung to Shanghai, according to a report to the "Hwa Mei Pao." The present stock of 360,000 tons, which is mostly stored in Pootung, should be able to meet local needs for at least three months, what with the closure of many factories and the virtual stoppage of shipping.



RELIEF WORK BY MONKS
Laying down their heads, a group of Chinese monks have voluntarily offered their services for war work. The picture above taken in Chapel, shows some of them doing Red Cross work in the war zone.

Saturday, Aug. 28

H.M. ENVOY'S RECOVERY EXPECTED

Most Reassuring News from Wounded Envoy's Physician: In Good Spirits and Sees Visitors

Shanghai, Aug. 28.

A MEDICAL announcement last night that Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China, should be up and about in six or seven weeks will cause intense relief far beyond the borders of this country in countless quarters where His Excellency's life must have been despaired of when the first information of the shocking mishap was flashed through the air. Though grievously injured by an aerial machine-gun bullet which passed through his body on Thursday afternoon, when the Embassy cars were attacked on the road from Nanking, Sir Hugh was yesterday able to see several visitors and read the cables which flooded to his bedside in the Country Hospital. A message of sympathy and good cheer from His Majesty King George VI was among the cables.

H.M.S. Defender, speeding from Peitaiho with Lady Knatchbull-Hugessen, is expected in Shanghai this morning.

The third and final official bulletin issued at 4 p.m. yesterday by Dr. E. G. Gauntlett, physician to the British Consulate, read:—"H. E. Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen has passed a fairly comfortable afternoon. The temperature is 99.4 and the pulse rate 84. It is now evident that the right kidney has been damaged but the haemorrhage is moderate and is decreasing. The general condition is definitely improved."

The Reassuring News

Four hours after issuing that bulletin, tall Dr. Gauntlett came out of Sir Hugh's sick room. He was in a high good humour. Either his patient had just shown some most reassuring sign or else His Excellency had fired one of his well-known shafts of wit. Both could have happened.

"Sir Hugh should be up and about in six or seven weeks," he declared. He has been very cheerful all afternoon and evening, and has seen one or two visitors and read all his cables." He thought that no serious damage had been done, adding that the merest fraction of an inch had meant the difference between a relatively minor surgical excise and exceedingly serious injury. He remarked that Sir Hugh's great strength had stood him in very great stead.

Dr. Gauntlett had finished his budget of highly reassuring news. He reached for a telephone. "Is that the British Naval Office?" he enquired. "His Excellency has a cable for England."

Universal Anxiety

Innumerable telephone inquiries were received yesterday at the Country Hospital and due to the widespread anxiety concerning the British Ambassador's health, personal calls at the hospital were made by people representing all strata of Shanghai's community. Among the official visitors were the Danish Minister to China, Mr. Oscar de Oxholm, and the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Mr. O. K. Yui, who inquired on behalf of the Chairman of the National Government, Mr. Lin Sen. Representatives of the Nanking Garrison Commander also called at the hospital. The Danish Consul-General, Mr. Poul Scheel, visited H. M. Consulate-General to express sympathies.

The British Consulate issued the following statement yesterday on behalf of the British Envoy:—

"His Majesty's Ambassador has received many kind inquiries from friends in Shanghai and elsewhere, that he regrets that he is unable to answer them individually. He is, however, anxious that no time should be lost in conveying an expression of his true gratitude to all his friends for their kindness."

SOVIET CONSULATE IS WARNED

Consular Body Inspection Refutes Allegation

Moscow, Aug. 27. Tass, the official Soviet news agency, publishes a report to-day, from Shanghai, that the Japanese Consulate-General has threatened that the Soviet Consulate will be shelled if the light, whence is alleged to have signalled to Chinese troops, reappears.—Reuter.

Tass Local Statement

Shanghai, Aug. 28. Tass is officially informed, says a local Tass statement, that in order to put an end to the provocative rumours of alleged signalling from the temporarily evacuated premises of the Consulate-General of the U.S.S.R. in Shanghai on August 26

Mr. Kavagoe Calls to Express Sympathy

Shanghai, Aug. 28. Directed by the Tokyo Government to convey its "sincere sympathy" to Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. Shigeru Kavagoe, Ambassador of Japan, yesterday morning called on the wounded British envoy at the Country Hospital. He was accompanied by Mr. Katsuzo Okumura, third secretary.

(Tuesday) the Manager of the Consulate-General, Mr. Simons, replied to the Consular Corps with the request that it appoint a representative for an inspection of the empty premises, situated in territory under the control of Japanese troops.

Yesterday, August 26, at 10 p.m., the premises of the Consulate-General were inspected by the Soviet Vice-Consul, Mr. Konstantinov, in the presence of the representative of the Consular Corps. During the inspection it was found that there was nobody in the empty premises of the Consulate-General, and that there were no signals whatsoever or even electric lights.

In these circumstances, the rumours of alleged signalling from the Consulate-General of the U.S.S.R. disseminated by Japanese institutions have no foundation whatsoever and are simply pure provocations.—Tass.

FOOD SITUATION IMPROVES

Shanghai, Aug. 28. The main feature of reports coming in is that the North District Markets are again functioning although, as must be expected, in a rudimentary way.

Fresh and salt vegetables, salt fish, fresh pork and hams, are plentiful, at prices varying from 25 to 50 per cent. above normal.

In Central and Western District markets, supplies of the usual commodities are increasing; the general indication is that it might be advisable for people to send their cooks to the Western District markets.

On the whole the situation can be considered satisfactory, and unless the political situation changes for the worse, there is no need for any one to worry about the supply of fresh food.

With the improvement of the situation in the near Eastern District, arrangements are rapidly being made for starting various cold storage plants, and for the removal of stocks which during the past two weeks have been inaccessible.

The Municipal cold storage plant, at Dixwell Road and Sawgin Road corner, commenced operation again yesterday morning. A tour of inspection of this plant showed that approximately 200 tons of various food stuffs stored therein are all in good condition.

JAPANESE CLAIM VICTORY ON SHAI FRONT

• Second Chinese Lines Said to Have Been Broken Through: Chinese Say Positions Held

Shanghai, Aug. 28.

JAPANESE military sources yesterday claimed that Japanese troops who landed here on August 23 yesterday broke through the second Chinese defence lines at an unnamed point, and to have driven the Chinese troops in retreat to a point westward. The Chinese positions, it was claimed, were of important strategic significance.

Throughout yesterday Japanese aeroplanes bombed various positions in Pootung, and beyond the western district, in the neighbourhood of Hungjiao. It was reported that a Chinese plane had been shot down near Hungjiao, but there was no official confirmation from any foreign sources yesterday. Chinese troops in the Hungjiao area had apparently withdrawn before sundown yesterday, though it was not easy to observe accurately whether they had moved or had handed over to Peace Preservation Corps members.

The Japanese consistently bombed Chinese positions to the west of Hungjiao yesterday, and provoked apparently futile bursts of machine-gun fire from isolated Chinese positions in the area. One of the day's major actions took place when Japanese warships in the harbour opened up on Chinese snipers who had been potting at them from the M.B.K. godowns on the Pootung side. The Japanese shells did a lot of damage to the godowns, but apparently there were no more than two or three Chinese in the area. Shells exploding in the godown and behind it were clearly visible from the Shanghai side of the river.

Verifiable news from the areas of fighting near Lihuo and in the districts into which the Japanese have been driving, following their successful landings, has been contradictory and obscure. Judging from fairly well authenticated reports the Japanese seemed last night to have made an important advance, and to have got the Chinese defenders into an awkward position. The Chinese, however, claimed to have had the position well in hand.

Japanese Claim Victory

Japanese infantry, landed in this area on August 23, early yesterday morning broke through the "second defence lines" of the Chinese forces at an undisclosed place, according to an announcement issued by the Japanese Army authorities. The Chinese troops, the statement claimed, were retreating westward.

Lotien Occupied

Lotien was occupied by Japanese troops yesterday afternoon, Japanese military authorities announced. Fighting had been "comparatively mild" yesterday, the statement added.

Japanese guns, the announcement continued, succeeded in silencing a Chinese artillery battery of five pieces at Chiang-huapin, near the Shanghai-Nanking railway workshops.

Heavy damage was also inflicted on other Chinese artillery units, the statement said, adding that the Japanese army detachments were aided considerably by a steady barrage from Japanese aeroplanes. In a twenty-minute air raid yesterday morning, Japanese aircraft successfully bombed Chinese machine-gun positions in the Pootung sector, Japanese military authorities announced. The statement claimed that heavy damage was inflicted on the Chinese.

Gun-fire at Woosung

Heavy gun-fire was reported from the vicinity of the Yangtze River North of Woosung and a Japanese bombing squadron of four planes dropped 12 bombs in the area between Woolat Road and the Lien Yee Cemetery about one and a half miles north-west of the Baptist Mission. Japanese planes bombed Chenju wireless station between two and three p.m. A big fire was reported from the vicinity of the Chapel Power Co. Sub-Station.

Japanese Casualties

Casualties sustained by the Japanese Army units landed near Shanghai on August 23 numbered 410 in the first 72 hours of hostilities, the local military authorities announced here yesterday.

The Japanese losses were: killed in action 65; wounded 345. Included among the killed officers and men were two infantry majors, Masao Shimomasa and Masayuki Yazumi.

Of the wounded officers and men, 133 were taken to the Naval Hospital in Sasebo, Kyushu, aboard the ss. Anyo Maru, which left here on August 24, the statement revealed.

Quiet in Shanghai

No reports of street fighting within Settlement areas were received yesterday morning. Several missiles, however, landed in the Settlement. At 4.20 a.m. yesterday two shells exploded in or near Ward Road Gaol

and five Indian warders were reported to have been wounded by shrapnel, (two seriously). In the Yulin Road District two aerial bombs exploded west of the Police Station and several bombs were also reported to have exploded in the vicinity of Yangtzepoo Station, but no details of the damage had been received at the hour when Hongkew, Yulin Road and Yangtzepoo Police Stations reported "All Well". Ward Road gaol forwarded the message about the injuries to the Indian warders; and the Reserve Unit (East), Chemulpo Road, and the Waterworks Sub-Station also reported "All Well".

Air raids over Pootung Road, Hongkew, Yulin Road, and Yangtzepoo Districts at about midnight and 2.15 a.m. by Chinese planes were reported to have been repelled by anti-aircraft guns.

Shelling of Pootung

On Thursday evening a Japanese cruiser lying at the N.Y.K. Wayside wharf was reported to be shelling towards Pootung and there was also shelling in the vicinity of Chungshan and Woolat Roads and the Shanghai Woosung Railway west of the Japanese Naval Landing Party Headquarters.

A fire was reported in the Urga, Hallar and Choufoong Roads neighbourhood.

Three Japanese seaplanes yesterday morning bombed machine gun posts on the Pootung side.

Lull at Woosung

After four days' fierce fighting, Chinese and Japanese troops in the Woosung area have been since late on Thursday night having a respite from the quiet, only occasionally broken by encounters of not a serious nature.

Many of the Japanese warships which took part in laying a terrific barrage at Lihuo, Lion Forest Fort, and other points in the lower reaches of the Yangtze during the landing of



Japanese reinforcements, have returned to their original moorings in the Whangpoo River.

Their return, it is expected in many circles, will herald another bombardment of Chinese positions in Pootung, where the Chinese forces are well entrenched, according to the Central News Agency.

Information from reliable sources revealed that as a result of the new situation at Woosung and outside Lotien, there has been some tactical redistribution of Chinese forces throughout the entire front.

Japanese naval authorities yesterday formally claimed having destroyed 178 Chinese aircraft in the period of August 14 to 25.

Hangars Destroyed

Twenty-five hangars were also stated to have been destroyed. Japanese aerial losses in the period were officially put at 16 machines lost.

A junction between the Japanese land troops operating from Woosung and the Japanese naval landing party holding a line north of Shanghai University will be effected within a day or two, a military spokesman declared. The Japanese front in Woosung was subjected to repeated night attacks on Thursday but all onslaughts were repulsed, according to the spokesman.

Chinese forces, he stated, appeared to be falling back on Kiating and Nanjing.

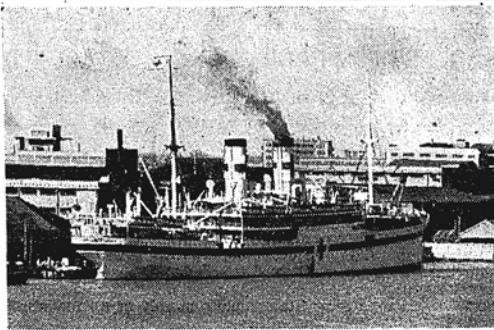
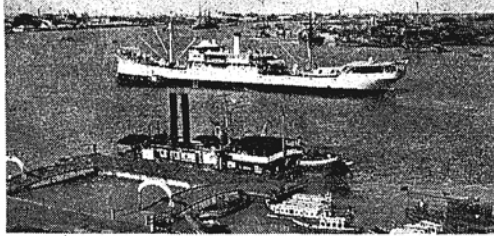
"I personally expect that they will make a stand along that line," the spokesman declared.

Japanese Reinforcements

Japanese reinforcements, numbering between 15,000 to 16,000, were reported to have landed outside Woosung according to a Nanking report. No indication was given as to where they would land.

NEW ARRIVALS OFF THE BUND

N.C.H. Photos



Two new ships arrived in port on Aug. 27. Upper shows the U.S.S. Gold Star, a supply ship, which brought 100 Marines from Manila to Woosung on Aug. 26 and came up the river on Aug. 27 to moor off the end of Nanking Road directly ahead of the U.S.S. Augusta to discharge supplies. Lower is a view of the first Japanese hospital ship to call here, the Asahi Maru. She is tied up near the Japanese Consulate.

With the exception of a few hours' fighting at Woosung, the war situation at this front remained unchanged yesterday. The fighting broke out at about 2 a.m. when Japanese warships shelled Chinese positions to cover the landing of troops.

The largest Japanese concentration admitted that Japanese had landed at Woosung, but the number was small. Chinese defenders at this area engaged the invaders in a fight, and it was reported in the afternoon that the Japanese detachment was held in check.

Japanese troops in Woosung area were known to be holding at least three positions: north of Lotien, Woosung and Wentsaoping and Changwahpang region. While communications with the sea were maintained, Japanese troops at these three places have not established direct connection with each other.

The largest Japanese concentration is at present in the vicinity of Lotien. The number was estimated by a Chinese military spokesman to be around 1,500. Judging from renewed efforts of the enemy troops, the spokesman expressed the opinion that new Japanese units were being concentrated somewhere near Lotien with the object of gaining a foothold there.

Plane Shot Down

The lull in the Yangtzepoo area was broken by an aerial combat, shortly after 4 p.m., resulting in one of the Japanese bombers being shot down by a Chinese plane. It was reported in unofficial Chinese circles that a lone Chinese plane reconnoitered in the Yangtzepoo and Wentsaoping section, encountered three Japanese bombers in formation flight.

Despite repeated Japanese reports to the contrary, Chapoo, the important military port on the north-eastern Chekiang coast, had so far not reported any invasion by enemy troops, a Chinese military spokesman declared at a press conference yesterday.

Strategic Advantage

Chinese circles held the opinion last night that the failure of Japanese to join their units in a continuous front from Lihuo through Woosung to Yangtzepoo left the strategic advantage in the hands of the Chinese. It appears that instead of "staging a strategic retreat," the Chinese high command in the Yangtzepoo region seems to have merely carried out a "re-grouping of units" in such a way as to give battle to the enemy forces on terrain and in circumstances where the naval landing forces are unable to influence the Woosung situation.

Chinese admitted that Japanese vanguards, which advanced from Lion Forts and Siao Chuensha, once reached as far as Hsiao Hsing Kung Temple, which is in the jurisdiction of Kiating Hsien. The forces did not actually occupy Lotien, but surrounded the village in an enveloping movement before they were finally forced to withdraw to the north of

CHIVALRY FIGHTS IN VAIN

Shanghai, Aug. 28. A pretty problem presented itself to law and order in West Hongkew yesterday morning—in more senses than one. Through one of the houses on the boundary to the Settlement barbed wire came four Chinese paantui escorting two little flowers of Chinese womanhood. It seemed that the four wished to get their attractive companions into the Settlement, but whether it was through their own desire or whether the girls had used their charms to wheedle the Chinese men into making the attempt on their behalf was not disclosed.

The Loyals, alert and on the job, were nonplussed. Their chivalry rose to the surface, and retired defeated in the face of their stern orders to prevent all ingress through their lines. A puzzled and, it must be told, somewhat embarrassed N.C.O. appealed to one of the First Division Specials passing on his beat. This stalwart minion of the law went over and gently explained to the paantui and their lovely companions that it was definitely "no can do."

Their request became a bit more urgent—and still the Special explained that it was quite out of the question. The argument continued. All reasons, orders, strict injunctions, were trotted forth and patiently perused for the paantui. Still they persisted. Thinking it a crowning argument, Shanghai's own ventured that not only he but others would be only too pleased to have two such charming members of the fair sex within their lines, and he really could not understand the urgency of the paantui's desire to get rid of them, however temporary that might be.

Even this failed, and hot words started flying across the barbed wire. One paantui, and an N.C.O. at that, started pounding his fist on the nearest object which, unfortunately for him, was the barbed wire. Diplomatic recourse was finally suggested as the only solution, and the six Chinese retreated to their own lines where, no doubt, recriminations of a more velvety barbed sort were heaped on the heads of the four defeated men.

COUNCIL SCHOOLS CLOSED

Shanghai, Aug. 28. Previous notifications regarding the dates of the re-opening of the Council's schools have been cancelled. The schools will remain closed until further notice.

The village by Chinese reinforcements, the Chinese claim. The Japanese are reported to be under the protection of their naval guns, while the Chinese, after driving their enemy troops away from Lotien, halted close to the following three points around the Japanese: Sheng Bridge, Mo Chia Cheng and Chen Kia Hong districts.

LOCAL SHIPPING BEGINS TO MOVE

B. & S. Steamer Resuming Limited Schedule

Shanghai, Aug. 28.

Merchant shipping in Shanghai is beginning to creep out of its shelter now that there have been several days of comparative quiet along the Whangpoo River and near Woosung. Sailings and arrivals still have to be scheduled on a day to day basis owing to the uncertainty of the war situation, but it can no longer be said that merchant shipping here is at a complete standstill.

After being held up at Woosung for some time, the ss. Hsin Peking came up the river yesterday morning and, after taking on board 1,200 refugee passengers, sailed again in the evening for Ningpo. When she returns to Shanghai, the present arrangement is to dispatch her to Swatow, probably on Monday with a heavy load of passengers.

The ss. Hunan, also of the China Navigation Company, has entered port and is scheduled to sail to-morrow for Hongkong and Canton. The ss. Shengching is now set to sail on Tuesday for Tsinling, Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Harbour Congestion

The greatest difficulty for the Butterfield vessels in using this harbour at present is the unusual congestion of this city has suffered during the last two weeks. The boom just above their wharves, the numerous foreign warships and the closely congested lighters, tugs etc., makes it almost impossible for the Butterfield vessels to swing and tie up in that part of the river.

During the last two weeks while hostilities have made it too dangerous for vessels to come to Shanghai, the China Navigation Company has been running some of their ships between North China ports and Swatow, Hongkong and Canton, omitting Shanghai. While some of their vessels have been kept active on this route, many others have remained tied up at Hongkong and some of the other smaller ports.

The gradual re-opening of water routes to and from Shanghai is lessening the great degree of isolation which this city has suffered during the last two weeks. River traffic is still out of the question as far as Shanghai is concerned owing to the continuance of the Chinese Government blockade effective on the Yangtze River below Chinkiang.

INDIANS WOUNDED AT GAOL

Shanghai, Aug. 28.

Seven Indian warders and an Indian cook were wounded at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning when another shell struck the Ward Road Gaol, this time damaging the former Police Hospital and exploding into the Indian dormitory.

The wounded men were attended on the spot by Gaol physicians and then removed by ambulance to the new Police Hospital in Central Road. Generally speaking, quiet prevailed amongst the more than 5,000 prisoners still at the Gaol, yesterday. Both prisoners and staff are showing remarkable composure in the face of the present difficulties.

Many Chinese bodies were still reported to be in the vicinity of the Gaol, particularly in the neighbourhood of Chusan and Kweming Roads.

LIGHTER MOMENTS TO ORDER

Shanghai, Aug. 28.

Not the least of the signs of a gradual return to normal in irrepressible Shanghai is the reopening of many bars. Stunned for entertainment, the reaction of residents has been immediate, and establishments who have started again report packed houses.

It is true, of course, that the hours are somewhat peculiar, ending at 9 or 9.30 p.m. daily and with some cabarets opening at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but this has been no bar. The chief difficulty reported is trying to get customers to go home when the pines close, curfew or no curfew.

LOOTERS RUN WILD AT RITZ THEATRE

Shanghai, Aug. 28.

Among the places visited by foreign officials in Hongkew yesterday was the Ritz Theatre, 330 Haining Road, near Chapoo Road. It was found that, whereas the building was intact and did not even bear evidence of having been hit by rifle bullets, the interior had been wantonly damaged by looters. Doors and chairs and all manner of furnishings and mechanical appliances had been smashed and many valuable objects removed.

Perhaps the most serious loss was the theft of the most valuable parts of the projection machinery, which had been detached and carried away. Besides, the interior of the building bore ample evidence of sheer wanton destruction by the looters responsible.

FOREIGN BOYS

THROUGH FURY
Hungarian and Mother in
Heart of Trouble

Shanghai, Aug. 28. A little Hungarian boy and his mother lived—eaten through the reigns of the early street fighting, the bombardments from Pootung and the air, and then the fire-flood in that hot-spot of danger Thorburn Road. Battering, fire and murder, this boy saw day after day from the front of his home in Ford Lane yet yesterday he talked of many things too impolitic to mention in these columns with the simplicity of one describing Sunday morning in suburbia.

With danger in the air the week before last and the flight from the area begun, his parents decided to stand by their home and wait in a month's supply of provisions. The storm broke and they were trapped. For days the neighbouring air seemed full of bullets. Their house was hit many times and the garden yielded a harvest of lethal metal. Then came the fire phase and it seemed that their house must be consumed in the conflagration. At times they could scarcely breathe for the choking billows.

Chinese Wounded Harboured

Self-protection became paramount and the father left for passes. Days went by and he did not come back; those left behind did not think he would ever come back, they had seen summary killing and sudden death from hidden marksmen too often. The boy found two Chinese badly wounded and helped them to his home. Each day he ran the gauntlet of those troubled streets for dressings from the only hospital left in the district and one day he found that closed. It did not matter, for the Japanese found that the men had been harboured and took them away.

For three days the fire roared all about them and when it died away all the Thorburn Road area from Yangzipo Road to Pingling Road lay in ruins. The boy said simply that he was not frightened but that his mother was extremely nervous; she fretted about her husband. By night the boy slept in a camp bed in the garden. What more company should a chap want than his dogs. He had two, a setter and a police dog. Then there was the pet chicken which used to follow him around the street till Japanese soldiers began regarding it as a delicacy. The chicken, he said, and one of the dogs were his bed-fellows; the other dog stayed inside guarding his mother.

Saved from Starvation

By day he used to wander through the streets loosing deserted dogs left chained by refugees. He listened for scattered scraps of food and left famished animals. He had an old friend, a Chinese who hoped to cling to his little shop through the trouble. One day soldiers gave him marching orders and looted the shop. What annoyed the boy was that they smashed all the bottles of lemonade. Had they drunk them it would not have been such a crime.

On Thursday, mother and son decided that they must go. They walked to Frenchcon and set up a new home and were re-united with the head of the house who had made many unsuccessful attempts to get back to them. But the boy's worries were not over. He had his dogs bed behind with only a day's food. Yesterday he sought out Inspector J. H. Thomas, of the S.S.P.C.A. Because of some new Japanese promulgation the inspector, who had made very many trips into Hongkou, beyond, was not allowed to pass the second bridge. Late yesterday, dogs and their master were still separated but if some avenue of rescue does not occur to the fertile little mind of Valentine Hoidout his interviewer will be vastly surprised.

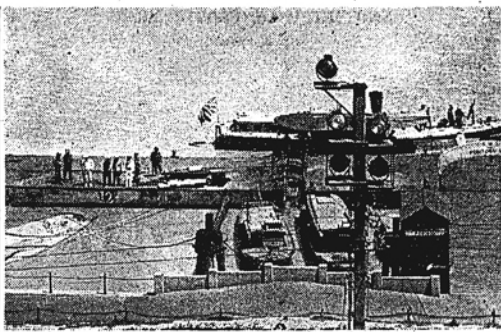
MANY RICE BOATS
UNLOADING

Shanghai, Aug. 28. Seven more rice-boats were unloading their cargoes at jetties along the Soochow Creek in Hongkou district yesterday. On Thursday twenty-nine boats had discharged their cargoes there, while a thirtieth boat was held over till yesterday owing to lack of berthing space.

The retail price of Chinese rice has been raised to \$14.50, and Saigon rice from \$9.70 to \$10.50. The price of meat and vegetables remains unchanged. Coal prices likewise are steady. Seventy-two tons of coal arrived at the French Bund from Pootung on Thursday.

FEW APPLICATIONS FOR
EVACUATION

London, Aug. 27. Approximately 3,500 British women and children and 300 men have been evacuated from Shanghai. Very few applications for evacuation are now being received, and it is considered unnecessary for the present to arrange for further ships for this service.—Reuter.



JAPANESE INSECT MOTOR BOAT

Interest was aroused on Aug. 27 in the efforts of a party of Japanese marines who were apparently attempting to salvage the Chinese coastal motor boat which fired the torpedo at the Izumo and later was abandoned by its crew at Nanking Hoed jetty. The Japanese are here seen inspecting the vessel.

"NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS" SAYS COUNCIL
Optimistic Report in Eighth Radio Broadcast: No
Cessation of Emergency Activity

Shanghai, Aug. 28.

FROM now forward, we hope that the public will understand that, as far as the Settlement is concerned, "no news is good news," said the S.M.C.'s eighth broadcast yesterday. During the first few days of the emergency, these broadcasts were necessary, in order that the people should be informed as quickly as possible of the steps being taken to safeguard their interests, and it is believed that they served a very useful purpose in calming fretted nerves and in allaying nervousness regarding the adequate supply of all foodstuffs and other essential commodities.

Now the situation is much clearer. During the past two days we have been able to sound a comparatively optimistic note, and to-day a further and very definite improvement is to be observed. As is known, we have been dealing with the life within the Settlement borders, south of the Soochow Creek, and have not dealt, except very incidentally, with the major military operations. As regards the future, everything naturally depends upon how and when China and Japan will arrange their differences, but as far as the Settlement itself is concerned the position is to-day more promising, and more stable than it has been since the emergency began. There has been no relaxation of any kind. The public may be assured that there appears to be no likelihood of any set-back. Therefore the necessity of these broadcasts has to some extent disappeared. They represent one part of the exceptional measures which had to be taken to meet an abnormal situation and now the situation is returning to normal it will possibly not be long now before they are discontinued. They will be maintained for the time being but they will naturally tend to become shorter and shorter.

We do not wish to suggest that the emergency is over. It is far from over. There have been no relaxation of any kind. The public may be assured that there appears to be no likelihood of any set-back. Therefore the necessity of these broadcasts has to some extent disappeared. They represent one part of the exceptional measures which had to be taken to meet an abnormal situation and now the situation is returning to normal it will possibly not be long now before they are discontinued. They will be maintained for the time being but they will naturally tend to become shorter and shorter.

Refugee Camps

There are now 109 refugee camps in working order. The camps are being very rapidly constructed and the more camps there are the better the supervision. The number of refugees is not increasing, but, on the contrary, should soon begin to show signs of diminishing.

Cold Storage

With the improvement of the position in the Eastern districts, arrangements are being quickly made for re-starting various cold storage plants, and for the removal of stocks which during the past two weeks have been inaccessible. The municipal cold storage plant, at the Dixwell Road-Sawley Road corner, commenced operations again this morning. An inspection of the plant showed that approximately 200 tons of various foodstuffs, which had been stored there was all in good condition.

While in these and in every other way, the municipal situation is improving, which is a cause for thankfulness, it is impossible to end this broadcast without reference to any other of those incidents in this unhappy war which have brought sorrow and suffering in their train. The public generally, and British subjects in particular, have heard with

the greatest regret of the wounding of H.E. the British Ambassador whilst on his way from Nanking to pay us a visit. His wound is serious, but he is now receiving expert care at the Country Hospital and it is the sincere hope of all that complete recovery will be possible.

FIRE BRIGADE IS
THANKED

Shanghai, Aug. 28. In forwarding to Captain Dyson, Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, a letter of thanks from Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., for services rendered by the Brigade, Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Municipal Council, added:—"I would like to add my personal appreciation of the work that the brigade has been doing. I fully realize that splendid work has been done by you and all your staff under most trying circumstances."

Thursday Activity

The night of August 25 was a busy one for the Brigade particularly in the northern district, especially the special squads of foreign Officers and volunteer reserve.

The morning of August 26 saw the Brigade again busy with calls for fires in the eastern and northern districts. "Scout" crews were available for all calls received in the northern and eastern areas.

During the morning it was again possible to send sections of the transport (drivers and staffed by foreign personnel and volunteers) into the northern area and many stocks and stores and essentials, together with certain amounts of personal belongings and clothing of the Chinese staff were rescued from Hongkou Fire Station.

In addition to the usual routine work of the Brigade, (fire ambulance and transport calls) 55 sites for refuge camps and five temporary hospitals were inspected.

Manufacture and supply of a number of cloth face masks to enable those who have to check and certify corpses and the men who have the task of assisting in this work to do so with the least possible discomfort. A further request was made for the speedy manufacture of palissades for use by the Public Health Department and this work is being done.

In all, sea, fire and special calls and ten ambulances service calls were answered to-day. Most of the fires were in northern and eastern areas. Fires in the northern and eastern districts, and Chinese areas were reported by watchtowers throughout the day.

AMERICAN LEGION HELPS
EVACUEES AT MANILA

Shanghai, Aug. 28. A radio message was received in Shanghai yesterday requesting the commander of the American Legion post in Shanghai to forward to the American Legion post at Manila the names of the wives and dependents of the organization who have evacuated. With the co-operation of the national post of the American Legion at Washington D.C. every effort will be made to give assistance to these people wherever needed, the message stated.

Sunday, Aug. 29

H. M. ENVOY NOW MUCH IMPROVED

Lady Knatchbull Hugessen in Shanghai from
Peitaiho: Union Jacks on the Car Roofs

Shanghai, Aug. 29.

"His Excellency has passed a most satisfactory day and has improved in every respect," so read the happily worded, six o'clock bulletin posted yesterday evening by Dr. E. G. Gauntlett at the Country Hospital, to which the British Ambassador to China, Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, was rushed after his wounding on Thursday afternoon when aircraft attacked the Embassy cars on the road from Nanking. Later Dr. Gauntlett, who is sleeping at the hospital for the time being, stated that the Ambassador was out of danger and that it was only a matter for recovery, a period which the previous night he had set at from six to seven weeks.

Destroyer's Fast Voyage

His Excellency's first voyage yesterday, and, it can be imagined, a most wholeheartedly welcome one, was Lady Knatchbull-Hugessen, who had left her summer residence at Peitaiho on Thursday night, boarded H.M.S. Defender at 11 p.m. and reached Shanghai about eight o'clock yesterday morning. Lady Knatchbull-

Hugessen went straight to her husband's bedside and later announced that she would like it to be known that the Ambassador, in his present condition, could see no visitors.

From hospital sources it was learned that yesterday had seen no diminution in the stream of cables and local messages of sympathy which had been keeping the messenger service busy since the first shocked receipt of news of the wounding.

Officials who inspected the Ambassador's car yesterday were of the opinion that an aerial machine-gun bullet had entered either through the window or the open door of the car, had pierced Sir Hugh's body and gone through the back of the head and emerged from the panel in the boot of the vehicle.

Flags on Embassy Cars

As certain statements have been made to the effect that the Union Jacks on the Ambassador's cars, during his journey from Nanking to Shanghai, were carried on the radiators, it is learned from official sources that in point of fact both flags were hoisted perpendicularly on the tops of the roofs of each of the two cars, and the flags were 18 inches in size. This is, of course, an important point in judging the visibility of the flags to the attacking airman.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek last night sent a telegram through the Shanghai office of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Lady Knatchbull-Hugessen expressing her deepest personal concern in Sir Hugh's present condition and her sincere hopes for his early recovery.

Chinese Concern

The following letter from the Chinese Ratsapaya Association was sent to the British Consul-General, Mr. J. W. O. Davidson.

"We learn with the utmost regret of the injuries and indignities inflicted upon the person of H. E. Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, H. M.'s Ambassador to China, as a result of the unparalleled outrages committed by the Japanese military in their wanton aerial attacks upon civilian lives and properties in contravention to the well established principles of international law and usage.

"The Chinese community in the Settlement is greatly shocked at the news of the attack upon the person of His Excellency, and, as here represented by the Association, beg leave to extend to His Excellency, through your good self, our highest respect and sincerest sympathy.

"It is our fervent expectation that a speedy recovery will soon restore His Excellency to perfect health, so that in the shortest period of time he will be able to continue work for the cause of international peace, especially in the regions bordering the Pacific to which he has so courageously lent himself."

BIG DEATH ROLL IN
CONCESSION

Shanghai, Aug. 29.

Telling a graphic story of the terrible time through which Shanghai is passing although narrated in the routine statistical form issued on the subject by the weekly health return of the French Concession for the week ending August 21.

The total number of deaths during the period was six foreigners and 2,214 Chinese, the greater part of the Chinese deaths being due to air raids and shrapnel wounds. This is additional to the many hundreds injured.

The population of the French Concession is approximately 23,388 foreigners and 454,231 Chinese.

GREAT DESTRUCTION BY
AIR RAIDS AT KIATING

Shanghai, Aug. 29.

Great destruction has been wrought in Kiating by the Japanese bombing attacks during the past few days, states a report to the Chinese press. The most prosperous quarters of the town, it is learnt, have been reduced to ruins by successive raids conducted by Japanese planes. Fires started by incendiary bombs played havoc with whole streets of houses and shops.

Kiating is the native district of Dr. Wellington Koo, a former Foreign Minister and now Chinese Ambassador in Paris. It is feared that his mansion in the town may also have been destroyed.

CHINESE SHELL HONGKEW AREA

Japanese Consulate Has Narrow Shave: Retreat Away From Shanghai Denied

Shanghai, Aug. 29.
CHINESE shells from behind the North Station were bursting over the Hongkew District just after sundown last night. Several landed in Boone Road, one hitting the Hongkew Market, and another glancing off the Indian quarters of the Hongkew Police Station, without, however, causing any injuries.

At about 8.30 last night several other Chinese shells came over in the vicinity of the Japanese consulate, exploding in one of the godowns of the N.Y.K. quite close, and shattering window panes in the consulate.

Other shells exploding in Boone Road and near Woohang Road also caused some injuries to Japanese pedestrians. None of the wounded was seriously hurt. Intermittent shelling of Hongkew from Japanese batteries continued until a late hour last night.

The bombing of Nantao by the Japanese, on the plea that the South Station had been used for the arrival of reinforcements from Chekiang, was the principal item in yesterday's war news. Japanese planes came over until after sun-down, thoroughly distributing their "eggs" over the area round the South Station and to the south of it.

Either as a reason for the bombing of Nantao, which caused the deaths of many innocent Chinese civilians, or as a result of it, Chinese troops were observed to be moving up-river yesterday evening. Whether they were simply changing position, or whether there was some other significance to the movement could not be ascertained.

After sun-down Japanese warships in the harbour occasionally pumped shells into the Pootung area. There was a thick mist lying over the area, and their objectives could not be seen.

Chinese official circles emphatically denied yesterday that Chinese troops had withdrawn to a distance of thirty-five miles from Shanghai. "I wish to state that the Chinese troops have at present no intention to effect such a withdrawal," said an official yesterday. "This does not, of course, mean that there has been no movement of troops or rearrangement of the front."

Another Chinese communiqué stated that rafts one and a half miles long had been towed along the Kiangsu coast yesterday by two Japanese warships. The Chinese surmised that they might be intended for use by a Japanese landing party at Nanhwei.

Eight Chinese Divisions

Eight Chinese divisions are opposing the Japanese land forces in the sector to the north-west of Shanghai, the Japanese army spokesman declared to the press yesterday morning.

The Chinese forces, the spokesman stated, "appear to be moving to a line extending from Katling to Tachang. He added that the Chinese forces seem to lack artillery."

The spokesman revealed that up to Thursday midnight Japanese casualties had been 55 killed and between 450 to 460 wounded.

Lotien, which fell into Japanese hands on Thursday afternoon, was the objective of a concerted Chinese attack yesterday. The spokesman said, adding that the drive was repulsed and heavy losses inflicted on the Chinese. In repulsing the Chinese, the spokesman said, army artillery and aerial bombardment by Japanese naval planes played an important part.

Detachments of the Japanese army, at ten o'clock on Friday morning, occupied Yinzhonglin, south-west of Changhwang, Japanese military authorities also announced yesterday morning. The Chinese positions were taken after a heavy Japanese artillery barrage, the statement revealed.

Retreating Chinese forces, the announcement added, suffered severe losses due to the accurate fire of Japanese artillery batteries and naval guns.

Junction Effected

The Japanese troops were reported yesterday to have effected a junction with the members of their Naval Landing Party to the north of Shanghai University. There was still brisk fighting going on, however, with squadrons of Japanese bombers flying over the Chinese positions towards Kiangwan, and dropping a constant succession of "eggs."

It is believed that the Chinese suffered heavy casualties. At one point five trucks filled with Chinese wounded came into the Settlement, where it was estimated yesterday that at least two thousand wounded were being cared for in the Settlement alone. Many Chinese wounded are also being treated in the French Concession. Apparently in preparation for the attack yesterday, there was very heavy shelling by Japanese ships at

Woosung. The Japanese also used their artillery in that area, a number of shells dropping into western Chapei at the rate of two or three a minute.

The Chinese troops in Pootung also came under their share of attention. Japanese seaplanes flew

Large Night Fire Near Markham Junction

Shanghai, Aug. 29.
Another substantial fire in Chapei was noted shortly before midnight last night about half way between the North Railway Station and the Markham Road Junction. The fire, which was characterized by a great glare and sparks flying hundreds of feet in the air, followed a period of heavy Japanese shelling from the Whangpoo River and north of the Soochow Creek. It could not be ascertained from the Settlement side whether railway property was actually involved, but it was conceded that some large and important structure had been fired. Machine gun firing was heard from Chapei in the direction of the North Station at about the same time.

over their positions during the day and dropped bombs at intervals. Chinese replied occasionally with rifle and machine-gun fire. A large bomb was dropped by one of the seaplanes behind the still smoldering ruins of the N.Y.K. Wharf. Most of the others fell in the district behind the wharves.

In the Settlement itself the situation was again quiet. The Chinese air raiders of the night before apparently dropped no bombs, though they produced more spectacular bursts of anti-aircraft fire, with tracers illuminating the sky.

Chinese and Japanese Communiqué

Chinese and Japanese troops have taken up their positions on opposite banks of a small river, a little over one mile to the north-west of the Chinese military communiqué issued at noon yesterday stated.

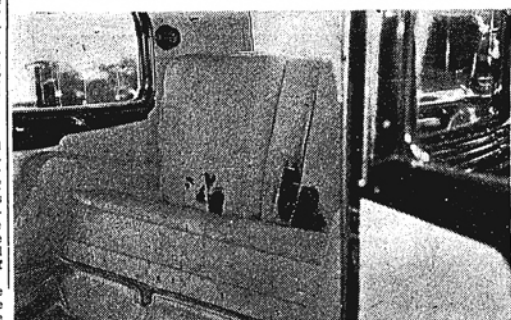
Heavy losses were claimed by the Chinese authorities to have been suffered by both Chinese and Japanese troops in several engagements yesterday morning in the Shengchiao-Mutschen - Chenchiahang region to the north of Lotien.

The Japanese, it was stated, launched several counter-attacks on the Chinese positions, but every time the communiqué claimed, the attack was checked.

The communiqué admitted that additional Japanese reinforcements had landed near Changhwang, while in the Hsiaocheuhsen sector, the enemy troops had also landed heavy artillery.

Meanwhile in the Nanhwei sector to the south-east of Shanghai, on the coast, the communiqué stated, Japanese warships were sighted yesterday near the Tengkia harbour, seeking to land additional reinforcements.

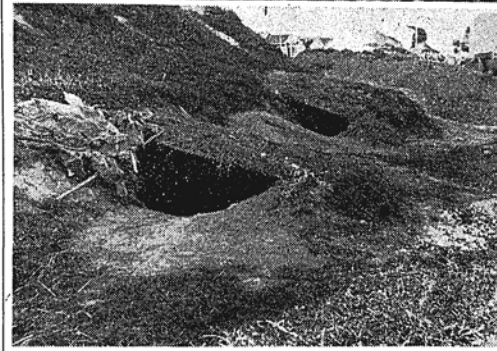
According to a junior officer from the front now in Shanghai, the most serious fighting occurred during the last three days in the Changhwang and Lotien sectors.



WHERE BRITISH AMBASSADOR WAS SHOT

The pictures above show the place where Sir Hughes Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, H. M. Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary to China, was travelling by car from Nanking to Shanghai on Aug. 28. The shooting occurred near Wush and Sir Hughes alone was wounded. The bullet mark and blood-stains on the upholstery are discernible. The Ambassador was sitting at the right side of the car, next to the speaking apparatus connected to the chauffeur's place, which is shown in the picture above. His Excellency's condition is reported as improved, at the Country Hospital.

WAR SCENES IN NANTAO DISTRICT



Bombing raids by Japanese planes in Nantao did much damage prior to the raids of Aug. 28. Upper picture shows a devastated street and below, two roughly-made dig-outs created by residents.

For two nights in succession, he said, the Chinese troops on the two fronts have not had any sleep, being on the alert all the time. He admitted that the Chinese had suffered heavy casualties and mentioned inadequate facilities for the care of the wounded.

Gen. Chang Promoted

Because of his success in holding the Japanese invaders in check, General Chang Chih-tsung, commander of the Nanking-Shanghai Garrison, has been given the post as Commander-in-Chief of all Chinese forces now operating in Shanghai and Woosung, the Central News Agency reported yesterday.

"Though the enemy troops are still active on Chinese territory," said General Chang, "they will surely be checkmated because the Central authorities have already made necessary preparations and I can guarantee that the final victory will be ours."

Asked whether Chinese forces along the lower reaches of the Yangtze River are adequate, General Chang answered in the affirmative, saying that they are not only adequate but strong enough to repulse the enemy forces. He added that a high commander has been appointed by the Central authorities to direct military operations in that district.

Not all is work for Shanghai's defence force these days. In their rest hours, means of recreation and amusement are now being provided. One of the best of these is the programme of pictures shown thrice weekly at the Race Club, for the benefit of the Welch Fusiliers and the S.V.C. billeted in the stands.

FOREIGN CABLES BREAK IN "WAR" ZONE

Shanghai, Aug. 29.
Following a busy fortnight of activity as one of Shanghai's remaining communications with the outside world, all foreign cables were interrupted yesterday, and, though there is every hope of being able to repair them very shortly, there was no means last night of knowing how soon this would be.

Officials of the Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co., Ltd., stated that they believed the break to be between Woosung and Paoshan along the Yangtze River. Cables run underground from Shanghai to Woosung and again from Woosung to Paoshan before taking to the water and out of China. The area in which the break is believed to be in the fighting zone, and permission will be required from the

Man Pays Rate Though House May Be Gone

Shanghai, Aug. 29.
The scene was the S.M.C. Revenue Office, Kiangse Road, and it happened yesterday afternoon.

A Chinese of the middle class walked into the room and announced he desired to pay his Municipal rate for the third quarter. He seemed somewhat apprehensive, and he made profound apologies for being late with his payment.

The clerk on duty asked him where his property was situated. He answered, "Point Road."

"Of course," he added, "I haven't been there for over ten days but I think it is still there!"

He paid his rate and went away with a satisfied smile.

Chinese and Japanese before the company can land to repair their lines.

It was emphasized that the break was entirely accidental and, without doubt, the result of bombardment of one form or another, as the cables are buried deep. Permission to fix the lines is now being sought, and it is hoped that the interruption will not be of long duration.

Mr. H. S. Poulsen, general manager in the Far East of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., confirmed that the cables of all companies have been severed. He also stated that he believed the break to be beyond Woosung communication to the mouth of the Whangpoo is still being effected. Mr. Poulsen said further that all means are being followed to enable them to repair their lines, and expressed the hope that this would be done very shortly. No estimate of the length of the interruption was, however, possible yesterday.

SHANGHAI TENSION EASES AS BATTLE RECEDES

Good Spirit Noted in S.M.C. Broadcast

Shanghai, Aug. 29.
For two days the reports from all police stations have been eminently satisfactory, and fighting has now been removed to lines at some distance from Shanghai, said yesterday's broadcast by the Shanghai Municipal Council. The relief manifested in the city has been very marked. In addition to a steadily increasing number of shops opening for business, merchant houses are beginning to show much more activity, and staffs are endeavouring to settle those outstanding trade problems which have had to be left in abeyance during the past fortnight.

Friday night was particularly quiet. There were two visits from Chinese aeroplanes, and some firing from anti-aircraft guns, but no bombs were dropped. The sound of heavy gun fire was heard in the direction of Woosung, and in the vicinity of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway was shelled for about an hour, but this represents about the whole of the military operations with which the Settlement was directly concerned.

Fire Brigade Calls

The Fire Brigade answered four calls yesterday and the ambulance service responded to sixteen requests for assistance, but this was regarded as something almost like a holiday period compared with recent experiences, and the opportunity was taken to wash, dry and test all equipment. A staff located in a temporary workshop overhauled all ambulances, and Captain Dyson and Engineer Officer Crichton visited Brigade properties in the Eastern district to make a preliminary survey of damage done.

Attention was also paid to providing additional comfort for the families of the Chinese staff, about 400 in number, who had had to flee from their homes and secure temporary accommodation. Brigade properties affected by the war. These clearing-up processes, as they may be termed, will occupy the Brigade for some time, but it is satisfactory to know that the "clearing-up" business has actually started. It is the first step on the road to recovery.

Health Precautions

The number of refugees has decreased by approximately 10,000 within the past 24 hours. There has been a slight increase in the cases of dysentery reported, but the trouble has not assumed alarming proportions and is not likely to do so for the total of refugees in the city has passed its peak and the numbers are now definitely on the downward grade. At the same time, all residents are particularly warned against the possibility of flies spreading contamination and they are urged, in their own interest, to take special care that all refuse bins on their premises are covered and that food supplies are kept free from contact with the fly pest.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon, the broadcast continued, a little excitement was caused in the Central District by the noise of passing aeroplanes, and subsequently bombs were dropped in the Nantao district, but beyond this there was little direct evidence that "war" was still in progress. We can only trust that this state of quietness will continue on all the Settlement boundaries and that to-morrow (Sunday) will be a real "day of rest."

Postal Matters

The Post Office announces that the ss. Shengking will sail for Tientsin, Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Tientsin on Tuesday and that mails will close for these ports, and for all places via these ports, at 4 p.m. on Monday. Individual parcels for Tientsin, Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Tientsin via Tientsin will be accepted at the North Szechuen Road post office between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

CHINESE SHELLS WOUND FOUR JAPANESE

Shanghai, Aug. 29.
Four Japanese civilians were wounded near the Hongkew Market, Boone Road, at 6.50 o'clock last night, when Chinese trench mortar batteries at the North Station opened fire. The wounded men were: Mr. Turo Fujii, 25, correspondent of the "Osaka Mainichi," leading Japanese newspaper, head injuries; Mr. Yasutake Tajima, 23, of 220 Minghong Rd., wounded on the thigh and leg; Mr. Toshio Kaki, 27, of the Dairen Soy Company, head injuries; and Mr. and Mrs. Seichi Narumiya, 27, of Boone Rd., wounded on the shoulder, hand and arm. All will recover.

FIRE BRIGADE BACK AT YANGTSZEPPOO

Eastern Area Still a Vast Chamber of Horrors

Shanghai, Aug. 29. Yangtszepoo Fire Station, in Yangtszepoo Road near the Lay Road Creek, was reoccupied yesterday by the Fire Brigade whose engines started to serve the area. Hongkew Fire Station is as yet unoccupied, although it has been visited several times by the fire officers. Hongkew Station had been looted during the time of heavy fighting in the vicinity. The Eastern area generally, with many bodies exposed, is still a vast chamber of horrors.

Station Officer L. Heap, who was formerly in charge, assumed command of Yangtszepoo Fire Station yesterday, with Assistant Station Officer T. H. Dixon as second-in-command. Sub-Officer H. Christensen is another member of the returned staff, which is composed only of foreigners, including Fire Brigade Volunteers.

Small fires, not destructive of property, were burning in many parts of the Hongkew, Wayside and Yangtszepoo areas yesterday to dispose of Chinese bodies left in the streets and houses after the recent shelling and hand-to-hand combat. A number of bodies, however, still remain exposed on the pavement, including those of the two Chinese soldiers lying in front of the wrecked Wayside Sub-Station of the Shanghai Fire Brigade, in Paoing Road. It was explained that these bodies were not burned owing to the fact that live hand-grenades were still strapped to the soldiers' uniforms.

Police Save Goats

Three young goats were rescued by members of the Police Reserve Unit at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon when a fire, probably of incendiary origin, destroyed a Chinese country house in Chamulpo Road, near Wayside Road. The policemen, however, were forced to shoot a goat-kid trapped in one of the burning buildings. They heard the agonized bleats of the young animal, attempted to break into the enclosure where it was confined, but were prevented by a sheet of flames. Through the fire a policeman dispatched the suffering kid, while, not far away, near the Chapel boundary, rifle shots rang out and two bombing planes cruised overhead.

Wayside, Yulin Road, Reserve Unit and Yangtszepoo Stations were all functioning effectively yesterday. In the compound of Wayside Station a big shell-hole gaped and various of the station buildings had been badly damaged. The office of the Divisional Officer was completely in ruins, while that of the Detective Divisional Officer had escaped with slight damage.

Yangtszepoo Station had suffered from looting, doors and windows being smashed, drawers rifled, a camera crushed, telephones disconnected and broken and pictures torn from the walls of the foreign quarters and hurled to the floor. It was reliably reported that, for some strange reason, the account books of the Canteen had been removed by the looters. This bit of news was received with glee by some of the members of the Canteen.

Flies in Abundance

Since August 23 the Station has been without Chinese and cooking, cleaning and chores have been performed by the foreigners. One of the greatest nuisances in Yangtszepoo and throughout the Eastern district is the abundance of flies and little apparently can be done at present to combat this pest. Live shells and hand-grenades are found in great numbers daily.

The Police, in its weekly report yesterday, noted a further decrease in crime (other than looting and setting fires) only 64 cases of the ordinary crimes being recorded.

"Quiet Day" Enjoyed

The Fire Brigade enjoyed a "quiet" day yesterday and opportunity was taken to check over equipment, hose and machines, necessary overhauls being given to Ambulances and Fire Engines by the workshops staff at present located in a temporary workshop in Central Sub-Station.

The "rest" was much appreciated after the strenuous labours of the previous day, and the opportunity taken to bring fire records and reports etc. up to date.

A cross check was made on the fire calls received since the beginning of hostilities, "fire maps" were corrected and marked.

Families of the Chinese staff, some 400 persons, who have been forced to flee from their homes owing to the local situation are being cared for under British arrangements. Temporary accommodation has been provided for them in stations not yet affected by war conditions.

The fire fighting section attended four calls, (two of them were directly due to local conditions) while the ambulance service answered 10 calls.



EMERGENCY MILLINERY

CASUALTIES AMONG CIVILIANS RISE

Japanese Bombers Litter Nantao Streets With Death and Destruction

Shanghai, Aug. 29. SHANGHAI'S civilian casualties mounted considerably yesterday when Japanese bombers raided densely populated Nantao, littering the South Railway Station area with death and destruction. According to a conservative estimate, well over 200 persons, most of whom were refugees, were killed or wounded. The list is by no means complete, as the over-worked hospital authorities in the Chinese city, French Concession and the Settlement were checking the number of cases last night.

The death-dealing mission was composed of twelve Japanese planes at about 1.45 p.m. Leisurely circling over the South Station sector, the raiders dropped no less than eight bombs, most of which exploded. Crowded with over 1,000 refugees, most of whom were women and children, the station was worst hit. Other places where missiles exploded were Kuo Ho Road (Native Goods Road), two blocks to the north of the station; Sun Kuan Tang street, and Loh Ka Pang area.

Altogether four bombs landed around the station. As the aeroplanes finally left the scene, dense smoke shot up high into the sky, while on the platforms and tracks were scattered charred and badly mutilated bodies.

Many Killed Overnight

The first bomb exploded a short distance from the station, wrecking a water tower close to the tracks. Many fell killed by shrapnel outright or pinned down by debris. As wounded persons ran for shelter, a second one descended, tearing down an overhead bridge and damaging a section of tracks. Blood and wreckage strewn the immediate vicinity. At the same time, terror reigned in streets close by as additional missiles exploded one after another.

The South Railway Station has been the gathering place for refugees seeking transportation to the interior ever since the outbreak of hostilities two weeks ago. Many of those killed yesterday were known to have been patiently waiting for accommodation in Hangchow-bound trains during the past two or three days.

The wall close to the booking office of the station was smeared with blood, as mutilated bodies piled up.

Owing to the number of fire calls on the previous day, an abnormal amount of hose had to be taken by the transport section to other Divisions for drying. Every fire means that a certain amount of hose must be washed, dried and tested before it is again fit for placing in commission.

Work at fires in the Northern and Eastern sections of the city has been very severe on hose owing to the presence of broken glass, fragments of shells and rough mortar and debris over which the hose must be taken. Brigade properties in the Eastern District were visited for the purpose of making a preliminary survey of the damage done, and the opportunity was taken to make a rapid survey of the eastern area from a Fire Brigade point of view although in such limited space of time it was of a superficial nature.

up at its foot. A large number of refugees were crowding the office to secure tickets and a bigger crowd was on the platforms when the raiders appeared overhead.

Death overlook many of the refugees who attempted to push their way into the administration building, but failed owing to congestion and the narrow passage. The building itself was only slightly damaged, window panes being shattered, to pieces.

One of the bombs landed on a godown to the north-east of a platform, and another destroyed a railway gate at the crossing not far away. Fortunately only a few persons were in this vicinity when the missiles exploded.

Building Set on Fire

The building of a transportation firm was set on fire when an incendiary bomb landed on the roof. Several adjacent buildings were also damaged either by explosion or by the blaze.

Scores of students stationed in the Ta Tung College played heroic parts as they rushed to the station, doing the rescue work. They were practically the first on the scene, removing debris and helping the injured on to lorries which arrived shortly after.

Many of the wounded were rushed to hospitals in the city, but a large number came to the Settlement. The

Lester Chinese Hospital reported about 100 cases, mostly women and children. The operating rooms were kept busy until evening.

Owing to congestion in the institution, about 45 patients were sent to other hospitals, including the St. Luke's, St. Elizabeth, Police Hospital and the Russian Hospital in Route Say Zong, where two or three of the wounded were detained.

When a representative of the "North-China Daily News" visited the Lester Chinese Hospital in the afternoon, extra beds were seen being placed in wards. A group of the wounded were brought to the hospital by Chinese ambulances. One baby, badly wounded, was picked up from the side of its dead mother. At least two children, each aged about 13, lying in the hospital, lost their parents.

The hospital reported last night that two women, two men, a boy and a girl succumbed to wounds. Several deaths were also reported by Paulun Hospital.

Refugees Disperse

Terrified refugees, many of whom bore tags, were transported into the Settlement by lorries supplied by charity organizations. The South Station was barricaded for repairs and other work.

The bombardment of Nantao evoked the bitterest denunciation from the Chinese military spokesman at the daily press conference yesterday afternoon.

Japanese allegation that the station was bombed "because it was used for the transportation of Chinese units from the south" was most emphatically refuted. The spokesman stated that not a single soldier could be found anywhere in Nantao yesterday or recently.

Nantao is a densely populated city and entirely devoid of Chinese troops or military positions, he said. It was pointless for the Japanese to justify their attack by alleged intentions to "harrass Chinese military positions."

The spokesman was at a loss to understand the wanton destruction of Chinese civilian lives. He said it was perhaps aimed at terrorizing the Chinese populace, or else as a retaliation for the loss of Japanese lives in Hongkew during the hostilities.

Not 'Warned'

He emphasized that no warning of the raid had been given by the Japanese.

A foreign correspondent at the press conference also confirmed that there was not a Chinese soldier in Nantao when he toured many streets in the city only recently.

Questioned as to the problem of evacuating Nantao citizens, the spokesman said it was most difficult in view of the railway lines having been constantly disrupted by Japanese aerial bombardment. Passengers were sometimes harassed by machine-gun attacks and bombing by Japanese planes.

LAST AMERICAN WOMEN IN NANKING

Nanking, Aug. 28.

The United States Embassy issued the following announcement here to-day:

In accordance with the policy of evacuating women and children from the troubled areas, the final batch of seven American women, consisting of the families of the Embassy staff, is evacuating Nanking to-morrow morning for Hankow aboard the Butterfield and Swire steamer Wuling. Some will proceed to America from Hankow, while others will remain in Hankow temporarily.

—Reuter.

David Holliday Jorge, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jorge, of Shanghai, aged 25 years, was killed in an aeroplane accident in England, on August 24, according to a cable received by his parents.

"It's Just Loike Belfast"

Shanghai's Pride Stung to the Core

Shanghai, Aug. 29.

Shanghai must bow her head—proud as she is; vainest of the vain in her belief that she is a pearl among cities—the world's most cosmopolitan metropolis. For scores of years it has been the city to which the throngs of the world have come to find none to equal her, none indeed to come anywhere near her in every way.

Fearsome and wonderful have been the reactions of the visitors to reach the Bund—amazing their impressions, good, bad, or indifferent. But never, never be it repeated, has Shanghai had to stand and suffer the casual blow which descended on her head yesterday.

He was a cheery Irishman, one of the Royal Ulster Rifles no less, with the rich accent of Belfast on his tongue. Blase he might have been, with his world travels in the service of His Majesty, but others who blase have not damned us so. To give him his due, he was not aware of the stunning effect of his quick words—he knew nothing of the insult heaped upon our fair name. It was not his fault, for an inquiring "North-China Daily News" asked the oldest of questions: "How do you like Shanghai?"

"It's just loike Belfast," he said, as the reporter bowed his head. "You know—sandbags and barbed wire and things—of course, in the troubles." And he went his way.

HUMANITARIANISM OR OPPORTUNISM?

Shanghai, Aug. 29.

There was business and pleasure in the mind of C. A. A. T. S. S. S. M.P. momentarily turned cowhand, as he strolled with an agricultural air behind seven ambling bovines and progeny through tattered Hongkew on Friday. A city man, he was knowledgeable enough of the good earth to regard the rhythmic swing of seven full udders and rejoice. Fresh milk and cream; the Yulin Road Police Station the envy of the force; these were his thoughts and they were good.

His herd bore evidence of fifteen days in a little paddock in unhealthy Ward Road. Two of his charges bore shapely wounds. One had got it in the neck; the other in the rump. The sergeant was no little surprised to find that nature had been at work in the heat of battle. Two five-day-old calves had appeared but the Chinese owner, who had not been advised of the happy event. He had the luck of his cows, still alive with a bullet hole clean through him.

The cows are now chewing the cud of contentment in the station stables; the staff at Hutian Road through the land and everyone is happy but the Sikh policeman, who confessed in the first flush of enthusiasm that he could milk and has been forced to ply his art at sparrow-foot ever since.

REFUGEES STREAM INTO COUNTRY

Shanghai, Aug. 29.

Running for their lives for the second time in a fortnight, huge numbers of refugees yesterday kept pouring out of the British barracks into the country. Pathetic bundles of the least of their household effects were carried over their shoulders, and a weary, half-starved lot they seemed.

Others, a little more prosperous, crowded the approaches to Jessfield station of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, all over the platforms and the roadways, waiting for the trains which might take them away. They arrived by hundreds every hour, giving the four Chinese police men on duty there a real job to handle them.

A tour of the perimeter along the railway showed that these four were the only remaining Chinese police in sight, and they were without their usual arms. The Royal Ulster Rifles are now manning the sandbag defences all through the area, and yesterday were adding to the formidable stretch along the whole of the perimeter, unbroken except where main roads cross into Chinese territory.

SHENGKING SIGNALLED BY JAPANESE

Shanghai, Aug. 29.

The B. & S. S. Shengking was signalled by a Japanese warship, as she entered Shanghai yesterday morning. Speculation was aroused in Shanghai over the signalling, as a result of the Japanese announcement of a general blockade and its possible relation to this blockade. The Shengking is sailing for north China on Tuesday, being the first British ship to resume these sailings since the beginning of the Shanghai hostilities.



N.C.H. Photo.
AFTER JAPANESE BOMBED NANTAO
One of the big fires over Nantao after Japanese aeroplanes bombed Nantao on August 28, with the Customs clock indicating the hour.

Monday, Aug. 30

CHINESE, JAPANESE AT STALE MATE

Bombing Over Markham Road Junction Continues: Defending Troops Silent

THE positions of the Chinese and Japanese troops around Shanghai remained substantially unchanged yesterday. There were several Japanese bombing raids over Pootung, which apparently had little effect on the Chinese positions.

Aeroplanes flew over the part of the railway between Markham Road Junction and the North Station, and observed the damage done by the bombardment of the night before. Whether the Chinese howitzers which had shelled Hongkew and nearly hit the Japanese consulate-general the night before had been put out of action could not be ascertained. At all events, there were no sounds of firing from that direction, though the cruising of a Japanese spotting plane over the area yesterday morning caused some speculation as to whether the Japanese strafe had been as successful as they had hoped.

Shelling was reported at 12.10 p.m. in the vicinity of Wootai and Chung-shan Roads. At 12.35 p.m. four Japanese military planes were reported to have dropped at least twelve bombs in the vicinity of the North Railway Station. Four of the bombs fell south-west of the station and one of these four is stated to have fallen about 300 yards north of the Shanghai Special District Court. This last mentioned bomb started a fire in the vicinity of the Settlement boundary but at 1 p.m. no other fires were burning in this neighbourhood.

Seaplanes Drop Bombs

For the space of an hour, Japanese seaplanes yesterday afternoon bombed Chinese military positions in Chapei and Kiangwan.

Heavy damage was claimed to have been inflicted by the bombers on the Chinese batteries south of the North Station, close to the Soochow Creek.

Japanese detachments commanded by Colonels Tokiharu Kurunaga and Takashi Takamori, on Saturday night repelled several attacks launched upon their positions in the Yangtze estuary by strong Chinese forces. A Japanese military spokesman said yesterday.

Japanese Repulse Attack

In a violent six-hour battle which began at ten o'clock on Saturday night and lasted until four o'clock on Sunday morning, the Hashimoto detachment of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party succeeded in driving back a large Chinese force at a point north of Kiangwan Road, the headquarters of the Third Fleet announced yesterday.

Second Sub-Lieutenant Sadatsugu Maki, 24 years old, was killed in the action, the statement added.

So far as the Settlement and immediate vicinity was concerned, chief interest in Saturday night centred in the heavy fighting reported from the area immediately north of the northern boundary, extending from the North Railway Station to the northern boundary of the Yangtzepoo district.

The usual two air-raids were carried out over the Settlement, the first being reported at 1.35 a.m. and the second at 3.22 a.m. Again as usual, the planes were fired upon by anti-aircraft guns, and disappeared after a few minutes on each occasion.

Shells Explode

During the night, several shells exploded West of the Wayside Station; Hongkew District was subjected to a heavy shelling until about 3 a.m. when the shelling became less frequent; and from Pootung Road came a report similar to that of the previous night that shells were exploding in the rear of the Central Mint, shrapnel from which fell in the Pootung Road district. The North Station area also was under heavy shelling and it was reported that about 2,000 refugees left the district around the station by boat along the Soochow Creek bound for Wush and Soochow. At 12.30 a.m. yesterday it was reported that an armoured train pulled up opposite a flour mill on Ichang Road and fired several shells in the direction of the river.

Early yesterday morning all status north of the creek reported "All Well and no casualties," and a message at 8 a.m. was "Situation on Shanghai Area quiet."

Day of Quiet

Over the war fronts in Shanghai and Wootung only skirmishes of no great import have been keeping up the semblance of hostilities on an otherwise exceedingly quiet day, said a Chinese message yesterday.

Relative quiet has also settled down in the Chapei-Hongkew-Yangtzepoo sector, where the Chinese and Japanese renewed clashes

Shanghai, Aug. 30.

throughout Saturday night, when Chinese artillery positions subjected Hongkew to persistent shelling until three o'clock yesterday morning and several shells exploded within the West Hongkew district.

During the shelling of the district around the North Station toward midnight on Saturday, more than 2,000 Chinese refugees crawled out of their beds to run for their lives. Most of them boarded small boats and steamers in the Soochow Creek for Wush and Soochow.

Between 7 and 7.30 yesterday morning five shells dropped in Hongkew causing undetermined damage. About half a mile north-west of the North Station a big fire was spreading its sphere of destruction.

Chinese Communiqué

Reports received from the Field Headquarters of the Chinese Army at 3 p.m. stated that Japanese troops which have been operating in the Changwahang sector during the past few days have been surrounded and liquidated.

The Wootung front remains securely under Chinese occupation. The area around the North Station likewise remains in the possession of the Chinese. There has been no fighting in Wootung during the past 12 hours.

Japanese detachments operating in the Lotien area have been surrounded by Chinese reinforcements which arrived yesterday morning in time to frustrate an attempt on the part of the enemy troops to entrench themselves at a point north of Lotien. It is stated that owing to the numerical superiority of the Chinese units, the comparatively small Japanese force in this area can be easily dealt with.

Judging from Chinese military intelligence reports received at the Field Headquarters from the Pao-shan, Kiating, Tsingpi, Kunshan and Taichong districts, Japanese aerial bombardments of these five districts during the past few days seemed to have been directed at government administrative institutions, including the local police headquarters, communication centres, such as bus stations, hospitals and refugee camps.

Chinese military scouts stationed at various observation outposts along the front have reported a shift of positions of the Japanese gunboats near Wootung. The total of 38 enemy warships now arranged themselves along the Shihungku-Lion Forest area. It is anticipated that with the shifting of the enemy gunboats along this area, bombardment of the rearranged Chinese positions in the Lotien-Kiating sector will take place.

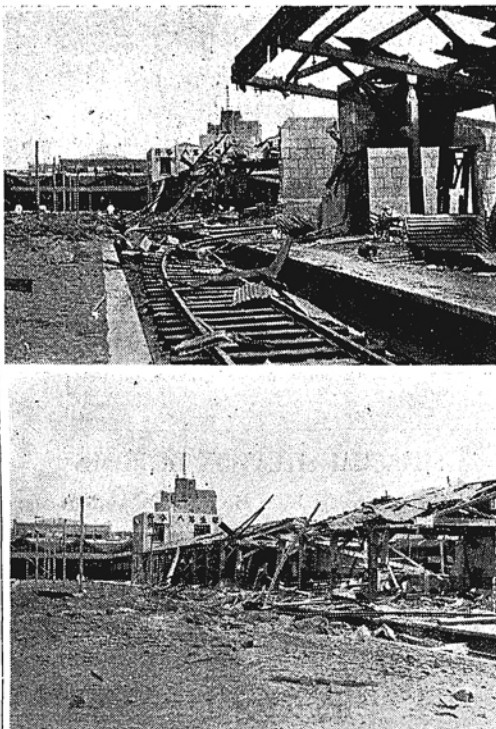
CLEAN-UP ACTIVITY IN EAST AREA

Shanghai, Aug. 30. Heroic efforts by the S.M.P. Health Department and P.W.D. yesterday had gone far to eliminate the horrors of the area north of the Soochow Creek east of Hongkew Creek. The Hongkew Market had been well cleaned out and disinfected sprayed over the stalls formerly containing decayed meat, fish and vegetables. In other parts of the Eastern district bodies had been removed or destroyed.

The Chusan Road Market, near the Ward Road Goal, still was one of the "bad spots" in the Wayside district. Terrific fighting had taken place there. The streets were littered with rifle and machine-gun ammunition, much of it being unused. In the market itself, on the ground floor and the first floor, remained several bodies of Chinese soldiers who had been shot dead there, and in places about the market were other bodies of men who had died fighting. There were shells of large calibre lying in out-of-the-way places, awaiting safe removal. Two small hand-grenades, with the pins removed, which had for some reason been placed outside the wall of the Wayside Police Station on Saturday, were happily gone yesterday. The fly nuisance was still one of the chief worries.

The Japanese authorities did not allow anyone to enter their own nation to proceed north of Haining Road in Hongkew yesterday. Hongkew throughout and territory to the east showed considerable Japanese activity, not the least of it being on the part of Japanese civilian men usually wearing arm-bands.

DESTRUCTION AT NORTH STATION



Japanese bombers which raided the North Railway Station on Aug. 28 and Aug. 29 laid waste a part of the station building as seen from the two pictures above. The main administration building, seen in the background, remains intact.

BATTLE OF LOTIEN DESCRIBED

Chinese Officer Tells of Attacks, Counter-attacks

Shanghai, Aug. 30.

The sacrifices of Chinese forces at the battle of Lotien on August 25 were recounted to-day by a Chinese army officer who participated in directing the defence of that now famous village against the Japanese thrust on that eventful morning.

Guided by the Chinese Japanese reinforcements succeeded in landing one brigade of 4,000 men strong in a few obscure inlets along the Yangtze coast near the Lion Forest Fort around 9 o'clock that morning.

They fell on the Chinese defenders who numbered only about 2,000. However, despite their numerical inferiority and strategic disadvantages, with which they were faced, they rose to the occasion by immediately engaging the enemy forces in a rigorous encounter.

The Chinese stood their ground, refusing to budge in spite of the fierce shelling by Japanese warships from the Yangtze River and bombardment by aeroplanes. By two o'clock in the afternoon, they had lost two-thirds of their men with no immediate reinforcements in sight, the officer said.

Finally it became absolutely impossible for them to stay on without being utterly annihilated. Therefore, they began withdrawing but they did not go far, for they soon found that large reinforcements were on the way. Upon the latter's arrival, they lost no time in launching a counter-attack, which took the Japanese somewhat by surprise as they had not had time to consolidate their positions.

Primarily because of the swiftness of their movement and their determination to save the day, the Chinese forces recaptured the village of Lotien after a most sanguinary battle and finally drove the Japanese to Moissacheng, a village about eight Chinese miles or a little over two miles, north-west of Lotien.

Casualties on both sides were heavy. The Japanese lost no less than 2,000 men, the officer said. After they were driven across a small river, they stopped to erect defence works. During the past few days, they have made several attempts to stage a comeback under the cover of artillery fire and aerial bombardment, but each of these attempts was frustrated, the informant declared.

REFUGEE EVACUATION GOES APACE

Shanghai, Aug. 30.

From the information obtained it is thought that the total refugees in the French Concession is in the neighbourhood of 400,000 and in the Settlement it must be as great—probably greater. The total number of people, therefore, within the Settlement and French Concession, would not be there but for the present hostilities, is in the neighbourhood of 700,000 to one million people. Not all these, however, are indigent, and many of them do not desire to be evacuated from Shanghai.

It is obvious that very large numbers have already evacuated to Ningpo—the number that has already left being from 20,000 to 30,000. The "Rosalia" Moller has taken 15,000; the "Hsin Keping" 2,000-3,000, the Shaw boat an unknown number, etc.

Via Soochow Creek refugees are leaving by launch trains at the rate of 8,000 per day, through the agency of the Shanghai Relief Association, but still it is probable that at least as many more are working their way out of Shanghai via this waterway. This means of exit, however, has not been open every day, but still it is probable that 20,000 have found their exit thereby.

The numbers of those leaving by train are much more difficult to estimate, but on the showing of a report prepared by Dr. Li Ting An, it seems to be at least 4,500 per day, although, doubtless, there is some irregularity in this connection, as the train service has, on several occasions, been delayed. Numbers—possibly even very large numbers—have made their way from Shanghai by road to country places to the West of Shanghai. It is difficult to estimate the number actually wishing to leave Shanghai, but it may be as high (including those prepared to pay their way) as 300,000.

HOSPITAL OPENED IN GIRLS UNIVERSITY

Shanghai, Aug. 30.

The opening of a convalescent hospital at the McTear School in Edinburgh Road which was agreed on yesterday will help to alleviate the situation in the main hospitals in the Settlement. Cases will be admitted to the McTear School convalescent hospital only by direct admission, and not by direct admission.

RADIO, ONLY LINK WITH WORLD

Radio Administration Handles Tremendous Traffic

Shanghai, Aug. 30.

The international telegraph circuits of the CGRA, which are being operated under the management of RCA Communications, Inc. and the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company since hostilities began, were suddenly called upon late on Saturday afternoon to take care of a greatly increased volume of messages. The interruption, at some point between Wootung and Pao-shan, to the international cable circuits of

Army Offers A Helping Hand

Shanghai, Aug. 30.

The Army rose to the occasion nobly but in vain yesterday. Knowing that the cables were suffering from a number three position stoppage, someone at Military Headquarters who had scribbled down the football scores from Davenport telephoned an offer to relay them to the sporting desk. That was nice work but the cable people had also turned to the air for aid.

Great Northern, Eastern Extension and Commercial Pacific leaves the radio system as the only remaining commercial and public telegraph service from Shanghai to the outside world.

The circuits to RCA and Mackay at San Francisco and Manila cleared the unsent American traffic of the cable companies during Saturday night and early Sunday morning. These circuits, together with the direct services to Tokyo, Bangkok, Saigon, Hongkong, London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Rome and Geneva, are believed capable of handling the increased traffic load (due to the cable interruption) without excessive delay.

Able to Handle Job

Mr. C. T. McClellan, of Mackay, and Mr. George F. Sheeklen, of RCA, were in conference with the traffic manager, engineers and supervisors until the early hours of Sunday morning planning improvements to the emergency equipment already in operation. They were continuing their efforts throughout yesterday and stated late last evening that they expected to be able to cope with the large order handed them. Messrs. McClellan and Sheeklen both said they appreciated the co-operation extended to them by the Press and the public generally. They believe the job they have on hand is clear in the public mind.

WOUNDED ENVOY DOING WELL

Comfortable Day: Condition Quite Satisfactory

Shanghai, Aug. 30.

Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China who was severely wounded by an aerial machine-gun bullet last Thursday when driving from Nanking, had spent a good night and was making steady progress according to the bulletin issued at the Country Hospital at eight o'clock yesterday morning. The bulletin added that no disquieting symptoms had been noticed.

The second bulletin, issued at 6.30 by His Excellency's physician, Dr. E. G. Gauntlett, stated that Sir Hugh had a comfortable day and that his condition remained quite satisfactory.

RESIDENTS RETURN FROM JAPAN

Shanghai, Aug. 30.

Miss Martha Greeley, of Berkeley, California, was one of twelve European women and some twenty men to arrive in Shanghai by the Nagasaki Maru yesterday, from Nagasaki.

She reported that she had no difficulty whatever in securing passage from Nagasaki and that the voyage was uneventful. Visitors at Unzen where she had been staying had no clear idea of what had been happening in Shanghai but wives of business men in Shanghai had received telegrams assuring them that the situation had cleared up and that it was perfectly safe for them to return, so Miss Greeley thought she might as well make her visit as arranged.

She said that she did not have to show her passport in Japan but that the men returning here were subjected to searching inquiry.

and that they will not be called upon to give as much personal attention to individual clients as they try to give in normal times.

In order to make clear the situation with regard to the Chenju and Lihung stations it was stated that these stations were bombed on August 19 by planes bearing the Japanese insignia. The equipment in the buildings and the buildings themselves were not damaged beyond early repair although the monetary loss due to costly radio tube breakage and shattering glass damage is substantial. Outside the buildings, the transmission lines which carry the power from the transmitters to the great antenna systems have been badly messed up. There were several direct hits along the carrier lines.

BOY RESCUES PETS FROM TORTURE

Little Hungarian Succeeds as Officials Fail

Shanghai, Aug. 30.

Here's a piquant tableau: the stately portals of the Shanghai Club, the dirtiest little boy and the filthiest brace of dogs in all the city, a cheerless chicken and a cage of canaries who did not sing. On the wings of the scene, a sergeant of police and other foreign bystanders regarding the boy and his bedraggled crew with lively admiration and incredulity. Small wonder, for the boy, whose head barely reached to their mid-way coat buttons, was our little Hungarian, Valentine Holdosi, who had just effected an amazing single-handed rescue of his pals from Yangtzeppoo when repeated efforts by the S.S.P.C.A. and Consular bearding for passes had failed.

On Friday the boy with the gypsy-riveted eyes and a mind like quicksilver had told a surprising tale of his mother and himself trapped in near Thorburn Road, Yangtzeppoo, for thirteen frightening days of fighting and fire; of their flight and his subsequent attempts to rescue his pets, two dogs and a chicken and a caged canary. Then, a guess was hazarded that some avenue of rescue would occur to the fertile-minded child. It did, and its accomplishment was an odyssey of pluck, resource, endurance: a daring, resolute escapade through the Chinese and Japanese lines.

Do or Die

In a do or die mood yesterday the boy started off on foot from his new home in the Concession. His official friends had admitted failure. His pets had been without food or water for two and a half days. The powers that be had frowned at his requests; they had to be outlived. He gave Garden Bridge a wide berth and struck out for Nantao. Free of the Native City and its terrified people, he made for a dockyard where he had friends. He told his story and was ferried across to Pootung.

Only a Chinese soldier or two were to be seen in the deserted streets as he trudged down to the point. Air raids? No, he did not think about them; he had lived through so many in Yangtzeppoo. He wandered about a lifeless waterfront. Checkmate! No, then, to a launch just casting off. He wheedled his way aboard, and landed at the Shanghai Power Company's wharf. People there had other thoughts than letting the adventurer stray out into the Yangtzeppoo no-man's-land despite his very unusual appearance. He was out in the boiler room under the eye of an Indian watchman, but he was too hot on the scent for restraint. There was a door and he was out of it like a flash. There followed a two and a half mile walk through dangerous country with occasional doorway dodging as he saw Japanese soldiery.

Finds Friend's Work

The fence of his home had been smashed down and the terrified boy raced around to the back. The dogs knew his footsteps and set up a great commotion. They were safe but he had arrived in the nick of time. A fend had forestalled the looters. The dogs were thickly coated with tar and oil. That meant a slow, agonizing death. The boy had latterly seen many animals dead by that torture. The dirt on the dog's clothes and body showed how he had hugged the dogs in happiness of finding them alive.

It was time for retreat, and the queerly assorted party got under way—the boy, the police dog and setter, Jackie and Flock, the chicken called Murphy because that was nearest to the Hungarian "moroh" meaning picked up, and the caged canaries. At the Whangpoo Wharf they met a kindly police sergeant with a car. The menagerie was unloaded outside the Shanghai Club and another police car took them to the temporary S.S.P.C.A. headquarters at the Race Course for very necessary care and cleaning and a full recounting of the adventure.

Soldier Samaritans

A full section of the Loyals got to work on the dogs with scrubbing brushes, but all the blandishments in the world failed to get the boy near the tubs. Everyone had been mighty good to his pets and his clothes and his face could wait, remarked the little Spartan. The plucky youngster was footsore and just about all in, and his pets were in no better shape. When last seen they were being shepherded into the little S.S.P.C.A. van by Inspector J. H. Thomas for home sweet home.

It is understood that the local Society intends reporting the boy's rescue of his own pets and earlier release of many other animals deserted in Yangtzeppoo to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for recognition.



THE RETREAT FROM YANGTSEPOO
The little Hungarian boy, Valentine Holdosi, and the pets he so resourcefully and pluckily rescued on Aug. 23. Murphy, the celebrated chicken, is posing falcon-like on his wrist.

SHANGHAI SITUATION IMPROVES

Optimistic Forecast by S.M.C. Radio Announcer: Volunteers Returning to Old Jobs

Shanghai, Aug. 30.

FOR several days past, we have been able to announce, cautiously and with many reservations, that the situation, as far as the Settlement is concerned, was gradually improving. The S.M.C. broadcast stated yesterday. This evening comes the first official intimation of some relaxation of emergency measures made possible by the generally more satisfactory conditions.

From tomorrow the Volunteers will be partially demobilized. A proportion of the Signals Company, the Armoured Car Company and the Transport Company will, for the present, be retained on active duty, for internal security purposes. Those ready for any further emergency call to return to their office work and those who wish to remain with the Corps, will also be retained, and will be formed into temporary units, but the remainder will be freed for their routine commercial work, although for the time being they will remain in uniform and must all be prepared for remobilization, in case of necessity, at one hour's notice.

This is a step agreed upon after the most careful consideration of all the circumstances, and although every precaution has been taken to be ready for any further eventuality, we think the public may regard it as the commencement of what we now trust will be a rapid return to more normal routine, the broadcast states.

Food Supplies Increase

For the past three days there has been a fairly steady increase in food supplies, with a slight tendency towards a decline in prices. At the same time, some dealers are still showing an inclination towards profiteering. It was not reached anything like serious proportions and the public will be able to deal with this matter themselves by discriminate buying. Prices in the western markets are, on the whole, lower than those in the central district, except for fresh eggs. In the central district eggs are obtainable at from 25 to 45 per cent. increase over normal prices, but in the western area the charges are frequently double those asked before the troubles began. Live chicken and ducks, which were almost unobtainable at any price a fortnight ago are now coming into the markets in sufficient quantities to meet the demand, and are coming from Pootung as well as the Jesfield districts.

Rather amusing enquiries were made for full details of the manner in which the Shanghai Volunteer Corps were respung large numbers of cows and pigs. Presumably some of these animals were seen in the streets, and the report spread that the Volunteers had been called upon to shepherd them to safety. The matter is capable of a very simple explanation, and actually provides one more piece of evidence that the acute stage of the emergency is definitely over. Cows to the number of 41, and 650 pigs, the figures have been carefully verified, were sold back by the abattoir to various recognized butchers and soon the supplies of fresh meat in the shops will be increased to this extent.

Refugees Evacuated

The work of evacuating refugees to Ningpo and interior country districts was yesterday afternoon proceeding steadily, and the administration of the camps is being improved day by day so that the work generally may be said now to be assuming an orderly routine. The largest camp is situated in the "New World" amusement resort at the corner of Nanking and Yu Yang Roads. Here some 10,000 refugees are cared for, and the authori-

FOREIGN PROTESTS AGAINST BOMBING

Killing of Refugees Arouses Indignation

Shanghai, Aug. 30.

Indignation at the bombing by Japanese aeroplanes of refugees at the South Railway Station on Saturday when over 150 persons were killed and an equal number wounded, was aroused in foreign mission circles yesterday.

The following telegram signed by leading representatives of the British and American mission organizations in China has been sent to the Federal Council of Churches in New York and to the International Mission Council in London:

"Representatives of British and American missions earnestly urge action by Churches and other organizations to protest against the deliberate bombing of hundreds of refugees which occurred at Shanghai on Saturday. Appeal to Governments to make representations."

Scene Visited

Ruin, desolation and a heap of about sixty bodies, mangled almost beyond recognition, still lying at the station early yesterday morning vividly told of the catastrophe which descended on the densely populated area.

At the time of the raid, more than 1,000 refugees, most of whom were women and children, were crowding the station waiting for transportation for the interior. What might have resulted in a greater loss of human life was averted by the fact that none of the eight bombs dropped in this locality struck the station building in which several hundred terror-stricken refugees sought shelter.

Two huge fires, started by incendiary bombs, razed scores of houses behind the station. The area was unapproachable after the raid as telephone and electric wires, dangling from broken poles, barricaded the immediate vicinity.

All these obstacles were quickly removed and scores of corpses were placed

Partial Demobilization Of S.V.C.

Shanghai, Aug. 30.

With the return of more normal conditions generally, the Shanghai Volunteer Corps is to-day reducing its active force to the precautionary stage of mobilization. For internal security purposes, a proportion of the Signals Company, Armoured Car Company and Transport Company will for the present be retained on active duty. Also, members of the Corps who have no offices to go to and who wish to carry on, will be retained in temporary units. All the other units of the Corps will be demobilized but will remain in uniform and be prepared to mobilize again on one hour's notice.

In coffins supplied by charity organizations, and about sixty bodies were still lying on the platforms early yesterday.

A representative of the "North-China Daily News", who visited the scene in the afternoon, found the station cleared of bodies with the exception of one still pinned under debris in a cleaning and oiling workshop, the roof of which had caved in by the shock of the explosion.

Piles of luggage lying on the platform in front of the booking office which would most probably never be claimed, indicated the congestion on the platform when the bombs landed.

One of the missiles must have struck the overhead bridge as sheets of tin on all sides near the bridge were torn to pieces. Another bomb which landed about 50 yards away from the station building left a crater of about four feet wide and over one foot deep on the concrete platform, causing the major casualties.

The building, believed to be the objective of several of the missiles, stands intact despite the severe shock caused by the bomb which landed on the platform. A large portion of the ground floor, nothing but pillars, a few partitions and masonry remained. Only two iron rings near the entrance of the building were left of the railway clock. All the window panes were shattered to pieces. The front wall was covered with shrapnel marks.

The water tank, opposite the workshop, was ripped open. Several feet of rails between the tank and the workshop were torn off and twisted. At least three bombs landed in the vicinity. One of these tore to pieces a railway crossing gate.

The roof of the railway godown was badly damaged with all the win-

PEAK REACHED IN REFUGEES

60,000 Not Expected to Be Exceeded in Camps

Shanghai, Aug. 30.

Though it is too early yet to dogmatize on the refugee situation, it is satisfactory to learn from headquarters under the direction of Dr. R. C. Robertson of the Lester Institute (whose office is now located at the Public Health Department in Hankow Road) assisted by Dr. R. Pollitzer of the Quarantine Service, that it is believed the figure of approximately 60,000 refugees in approximately 15 camps in the Central and Western areas will be the "peak" figures to be dealt with by the Municipal Council and various charitable organizations who are devoting their time to this aspect of the problems caused by the military situation of the last fortnight.

One of the reasons given for this strain of optimism is that the work of evacuation of refugees to Ningpo and interior country districts west of Shanghai is now proceeding steadily, and refugees in large numbers are clearing out of the Settlement with consequent diminution in the numbers of those who have to be looked after in camps. Meanwhile the administration of the camps is steadily and rapidly being improved with the result that conditions in the camps, generally speaking, are settling down to a routine which is much desired by Headquarters.

It is extremely difficult to give accurate figures as to the numbers either of camps or of refugees in the camps as both figures change from day to day and hour to hour. One time there were just over 50,000 camps; on the 28th inst. this had been reduced to approximately ninety. The highest estimate of refugees in organized camps was given as 62,000 and on the 28th inst. had decreased by 10,000 to approximately 52,000.

It is hoped and believed that the number of refugees in these camps will from now onwards steadily decrease and this, of course, will assist immensely in the handling of the many problems facing the administration.

In Western District

With the Northern and Eastern areas out of the question, the camps have been mainly distributed over wide areas in the various sections of the Western District although quite a number have of necessity been established in the Central District. By far the largest of these has been located in the "New World" amusement resort centre at the corner of Nanking and Yu Yang Roads. It is very satisfactory to learn that the administration and running of this particular camp has been and continues to be of a very high standard.

With approximately 10,000 refugees in this camp right in the heart of the Settlement (the largest in the whole Settlement) special attention has been given to the refugees here and the authorities are entirely satisfied with the manner in which it is being conducted. The second largest camp is one situated in Sinza Road Western District, in a Chinese temple and adjoining foreign style dwelling houses. Here there are approximately 8,000 refugees and this camp also is receiving particular attention from the authorities.

down panes broken. On the other side of the street, the razed houses were still smouldering in the afternoon. Further to the east along Pansungyuan Road, a group of houses were reduced to cinders.

No Train at Station

The rail in front of the station was found to be slightly damaged. The station master, Mr. Ying, was busily directing a gang of coolies to clean the platform where in many places was still covered with charred and twisted debris.

At the time of the bombing, no train was found in the station. Only an armoured coach, to be used exclusively for carrying banknotes and valuables, was in the workshop. Although the roof caved in, the coach was not damaged even to a slight degree. The collapse of a portion of the roof killed four workers inside, however.

With the exception of about a dozen or more curious spectators, most of whom were of poor birth, not a single person was found in the surrounding area, which was once crowded with residents. Even in streets leading to the station, only a few Menant Volunteer Corps members, in khaki uniform, and armed Chinese policemen stood guard. The district was deserted.

In contrast to the heavy loss of civilian lives, only one railway guard was killed in the bombing. The casualty list put at over 150 killed and an equal number wounded, considered to be still incomplete last night.

LOCAL POST OFFICE AT WORK

Absence of Ships Sole Cause of Mail Delay

Shanghai, Aug. 30. There has been no evacuation of the main post office of Shanghai at the corner of North Szechuen Road and North Soochow Road. The Postal Commissioner, M. A. M. Chaplain, has held the fort with grim good humour and a skeleton staff; for fourteen days he has spent all nights as well as days there. He pointed yesterday to the camp not near his desk, pounded the bedding, and announced that he was fed up.

There has been no congestion of undelivered mail at the post office since August 16. On that day and on the previous afternoon some of the departments of the main office were being moved to premises in Rue Montigny and Yu Yuen Road, and a certain amount of confusion could not be escaped with shells bursting all around the building. But no mail received by the post office has gone undelivered, except where boarded up shops has made delivery impossible.

The reason people in Shanghai have not been receiving expected mail is that almost no ships have been calling here since hostilities opened. Dollar line vessels have brought mail from America and N.Y.K. ships have brought mail from Japan. But mail has not arrived from the south and what has happened to mail due via Siberia, nobody knows. No ships are coming to Shanghai from Dairen. M. Chaplain has sent a message to Dairen asking to have any mail for Shanghai sent here via Nagasaki.

Outgoing Mail

Outgoing mail is being handled by the post office more or less as usual. Air mail is temporarily out of the question and mail marked via Siberia is being sent to its destination by the first departing vessel, whether the ship is going to America or Europe via Suez. Briefly, the post office here is operating as usual and whether mails arrive or depart depends on the shipping. The shipping situation is becoming easier.

"Business as usual," said M. Chaplain with a smile yesterday, "but nobody comes to the office. People don't like to cross the Creek." When the comment was made that many people did not realize that the Post Office was still operating in the main building, the Commissioner merely said "We are silent workers."

No lights are allowed in the building at night by the military without M. Chaplain has resorted to the use of a light in his strong room which gives him enough illumination without annoying the tin-hatted figures on the street below. Shells have burst all around the building which has managed to escape unscathed. The nights, however, have been noisy ones for the Postal Commissioner.

One Gun No Use

Asked if he carried a gun, the Commissioner said the "If you carry a gun, you may shoot it at the wrong time; and what use is one gun? Sixteen machine guns would be a different thing."

To evade the danger of being accused of using the roof of the post office for signalling purposes, M. Chaplain has seen that every door to the roof is soundly locked.

He inserted himself behind the wheel of his car and drove at top speed to Nantao on Saturday afternoon to rescue members of his staff from the bombed area. He made two trips into the carnage to take his men from their posts and then yesterday morning took those men back to their jobs in the Nantao office.

MORE FOOD GETTING INTO SHANGHAI

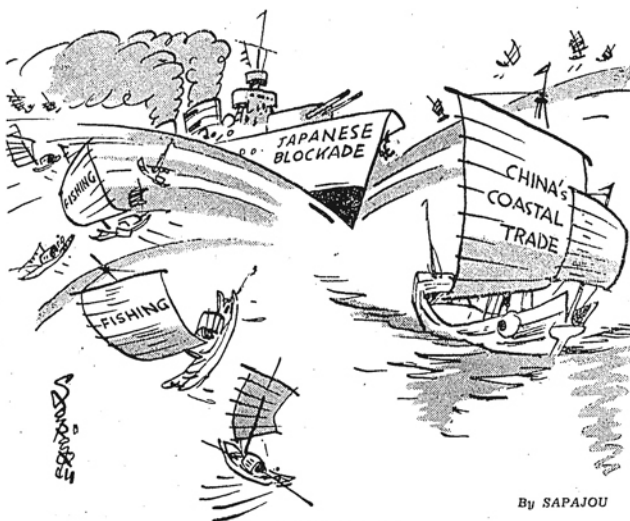
Shanghai, Aug. 30. Since August 27 when the previous survey was made, general improvements have been noted both in regard to increased supplies, and a slight tendency to a decrease in price, though profiteering is still rife.

The public, by using discretion and instructing their servants to buy discriminately, can do much to bring about a reasonable price level.

As advised in previous reports, prices in the Western District are on the whole lower than in the central, but this does not apply to fresh eggs which are obtainable at from 25-45 per cent. increase over normal in the Central District, as against 100 per cent. increase in the Western.

Live chicken and duck which at the beginning of the emergency were lacking are now coming in sufficient quantities, both from Pootung and Jessfield districts.

Dr. W. W. Yen, former Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. who has been in Nanking during the past month, arrived in Shanghai on August 26, says a report to the Sin Wen Pao.



ANOTHER FRONT

RED CROSS WORK CARRIES ON

Vehicles Said Bombed, Doctors, Nurses and Workers Killed: Hospitals Inspected

Shanghai, Aug. 30.

DESPITE peril, on many occasions rendered extremely acute by Japanese bombers, the Chinese Red Cross Society here has been carrying on rescue work in war zones since the outbreak of hostilities over two weeks ago. To-day, in 27 hospitals, mostly in the Settlement and the French Concession, 3,500 persons, the majority of whom are soldiers, are being taken care of.

This figure was released by Dr. F. C. Yen of the Society at an interview yesterday. Press representatives were subsequently taken on an inspection tour of Chungshan Hospital in Chinese territory, off Route Chih, and the Vienna Garden, a dancing hall in Bubbling Well Road, which was turned into an emergency hospital almost overnight to accommodate the wounded.

Attractive and energetic dancing partners, together with boy scouts and girl guides, were attending to the needs of the wounded when the group visited the cabaret. All the electric fans were running full speed and Chinese music was broadcast over loudspeakers, but instead of the customary scene of joy and merriment, the hall was crowded with

rows of beds, all of which are occupied by the wounded.

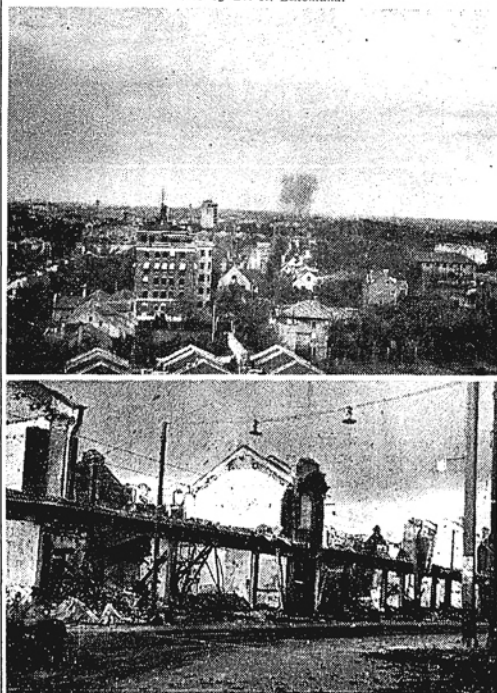
Discipline Praised

Like those kept at the Chungshan Hospital, the wounded lay patiently in bed with the exception of a few who exchanged details of their fighting experiences in low voices. At both places, small groups, who have shown great improvement in their condition, were allowed to take walks in the hospital compound.

Those in charge of the two institutions highly praised the courage and discipline of the wounded. About 200 patients, most of whom are Chinese soldiers, are lying in each hospital. Almost every one of them takes what is given him, and the hospital staff has had no difficulty whatsoever in treating them.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY BOMBS AND SHELLS

Photos by Dr. N. Eskenlund.



The actual explosion of the bomb which killed 150 civilians and wounded another 150 at the Shanghai South Railway Station, is shown at top, the view being taken from the roof of the Washington Apartments, Avenue Pailin, on the fateful Saturday afternoon. Below, all that remains of Multhead Road, between Broadway East and East Seward Road, after days of shelling and incendiary firing.

Several top floors of the spacious Chungshan Hospital were empty yesterday. If necessary, the institution is able to accommodate 2,000 patients. The reason why only one-tenth of its capacity is filled was attributed by a doctor to the peculiar position of the hospital. It is situated in the Chinese territory and is therefore not free from threats of hostilities. If it is filled to capacity, evacuation, if necessitated by emergency, will be almost impossible.

Only recently a Japanese plane dropped a bomb about a block away from the hospital. Machine-gun bullets were reported to have been sprayed on the roofs of the buildings.

Few Head Wound Cases

In contrast to 1932 cases practically all the present patients were free from head wounds. The steel helmets used by the Chinese army engaged in the fighting have apparently produced the desired effect.

Until recently, wounded soldiers rescued from war zones were first brought to the vicinity of Chungshan Hospital at Pao Ling Chiao for distribution to Red Cross hospitals after first-aid. Serious cases were picked out for treatment at the Chungshan Hospital. During the first few days, all the six operating tables were occupied for the most part of the day.

Of the 3,500 patients, 500 are civilians. The wounded seen at the two hospitals wore short-sleeved jackets and shorts, all of which were made of white cloth. At the Vienna Garden, canned fruits, contributed by local residents, were being placed in bowls for the patients. In addition to eight pretty dancing partners, twenty boy scouts, three girl guides, 34 nurses together with sixteen surgeons and nine resident physicians are looking after the patients.

According to Dr. Yen, seven of the thirty Red Cross vans were disabled recently by Japanese bombs. In many cases, Japanese aeroplanes gave chase to these vehicles despite the easily discernible insignia. Sometimes, bombs were dropped on them.

On August 18, the Red Cross Hospital at Chenju was bombed. Fortunately, Dr. Yen said, most of the patients had been removed to another place. Chang Sung-ling, a stretcher-bearer, was killed, while Dr. Chun Chir-chang and three others were wounded.

On the following day, the Red Cross ambulance corps at Nanziang was likewise bombed by Japanese raiders. Two wounded soldiers were killed, while four members of the corps, including vice-Captain Chao Ju-shing, were wounded.

Perhaps the most horrible of the outrages was staged in a cold-blooded manner by the Japanese soldiers at Lotien on August 23. The ambulance corps of 43 members were rescuing the wounded, when they were surrounded by the Japanese. Having turned off their Red Cross insignia on their white uniforms, the Japanese soldiers made them kneel down and then shot at them. Dr. K. K. Soo and four nurses were killed outright, while three nurses managed to escape. The rest are missing. A load of wounded soldiers were likewise shot dead.

Nurse Dies

Of the three nurses, one Miss Chen Si-fang, who was shot at while running away from the Japanese, succumbed to wounds at the Chung Teh hospital here the next day, Dr. Yen revealed.

These horrible acts have rendered the Red Cross work most difficult. At

LOCAL SHIPPING GAINS MOMENTUM

Jardine Despatching Six Ships This Week to Coast Ports

Shanghai, Aug. 30. The revival of the merchant shipping trade at Shanghai is gaining momentum as coastal vessels are cautiously making their way in and out of the harbour. Now Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. are arranging to despatch six ships from Shanghai this week: three vessels to North China ports and three others south to Hongkong and Canton. With Messrs. Butterfield and Swire scheduling sailings and arrivals and Nippon Yusen-Kaisha still plying between Shanghai and Nagasaki, the Whangpoo River traffic, no longer confined to men-of-war, is developing a more healthy appearance.

The Yangtze River trade out of Shanghai is still impossible with the waterway tightly corked below Chinkiang by the Chinese Government. Liners from Europe are still unloading their cargoes for Shanghai at Hongkong while uncertainty exists as to what ships from the United States and Canada will call here next and when they will call.

While hostilities here made the Whangpoo River unnavigable Jardine ships were kept busy plying between other parts of the China Coast. With the prospect of more normal conditions along the river, the company is arranging to bring ships again to their Hongkong wharves. No appreciable damage has been done to Hunt's Wharf or the Old Ningpo Wharf, although a few godowns have been rather badly hammered. After slight repairs to the Jardine wharf offices, the wharf staffs will return to the waterfront to resume the ordinary routine.

Coolie labour on the wharves is again available, but in limited quantity and at high cost. It is expected, however, that with returning confidence this matter will soon be readjusted.

In connection with the Chinese Government blockade of the Yangtze River, it is reported that nine ships have been deliberately sunk between the forts just below Kiangyin where the river is only about one mile wide.

AMBULANCE SERVICE HAS BUSY DAY

Shanghai, Aug. 30.

The ambulance service yesterday again had a busy day with 28 calls and transported 50 persons to hospitals. All the calls were the result of conditions prevailing in this locality at the present time.

The fire staff attended four fire calls and spent several hours of strenuous labour in combating outbreaks.

One of the calls was to the northern area and the special squad (foreign) dealt with what might have developed into a very serious conflagration as the shops and houses in the locality are all very old with a large amount of wood in their construction. There was a fair amount of shell fire during this operation.

MR. S. HIDAKA ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai, Aug. 30.

Mr. Shinrokuro Hidaka, until the middle of this month Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Nanking, arrived here from Japan yesterday morning aboard the ss. Nagasaki Maru. Accompanied by other Japanese diplomatic, military and naval officials and newspaper men, Mr. Hidaka left Pukow by train for Tsingtao on August 17. The journey was uneventful.

present, all those working behind the front lines are obliged to carry out their duties in the evening, when they are less exposed to danger and possible death.

Refuting the Japanese allegation that Red Cross vans had carried war materials, Dr. Yen said the Society had been exercising great care in using Red Cross flags. Each of the thirty vehicles to which special permits were granted by the Settlement and French Concession authorities to pass through their respective territory, was thoroughly inspected before it left for the war zone. There was no excuse for the Japanese deliberately to bomb Red Cross ambulances and lorries.

Of the 27 hospitals, thirteen were established in a short notice to meet the emergency. Red Cross hospitals are also being maintained in places close to war zones. Nine Red Cross units are stationed at different places behind the front lines. Five hundred beds are provided in the Red Cross hospital in Soochow. Similar institutions may also be found in Wusih, Kashing and other cities.

All Red Cross workers are volunteers and draw no salaries. A wage of \$20 each is given to ambulance drivers. The Society, Dr. Yen said, is a private institution supported by contributions.

Tuesday, Aug. 31

PRESIDENT HOOVER IS BOMBED

Chinese Planes Attack Liner 50 Miles from Port: Three Bombs Explode Near Her

Shanghai, Aug. 31.
FOUR Chinese planes bombed the Robert Dollar ss. President Hoover while she was on her way to Shanghai last evening, wounding seven members of the crew, two of them seriously and stunning three passengers. This startling report was received in Shanghai at 6 p.m. from the captain of the ship which was at the time of the bombing twenty miles at sea and two miles from the Yangtze Entrance Light Vessel and about fifty miles from Woosung. She is now on her way to Kobe and the United States

Rushing immediately to the rescue, H.M.S. Cumberland, flagship of the British China Fleet, was beside the stricken passenger liner within an hour of leaving her anchorage at Woosung. A surgeon was sent on board the President Hoover who immediately operated on three of the wounded.

Admiral H. E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, ordered the destroyer Edsall to proceed at once to the President Hoover from her berth in the Yangtze River.

Three bombs were reported to have been dropped, but no direct hits were made. The planes were Chinese, and according to a statement by Mr. K. Yui, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, who last night expressed his regret at the unfortunate affair, the bombing was due to a mistake on the part of one of the Chinese airmen who mistook the President Hoover for a Japanese transport.

Proceeding to Kobe
Shrapnel crashed against the President Hoover several times above the water line, according to the report of the ship's master. All the bombs exploded in the water in the immediate vicinity of the liner, it was understood locally last night, the vessel being hit by shrapnel about a dozen times.

Following the report of the violent welcome received by the President Hoover, the Dollar Line sent a message to the President McKinley ordering him also to proceed to Kobe, omitting Shanghai. The President McKinley was due here to-morrow.

Evacuation Difficulties
This bombing incident is wreaking havoc with the arrangements of a great many residents of Shanghai who have booked passage to the United States in the President Hoover, scheduled to sail from Shanghai to-day, and the President McKinley, scheduled to sail to-morrow. Now that the Shanghai area is considered by the line too dangerous to enter, a great many passengers are left stranded. Prospective passengers of the President Hoover were making anxious inquiries last night in Shanghai.

The American Emergency Committee recently urged all those wishing to go to the United States to make bookings at once for these two Dollar liners, because no future sailings from Shanghai to the United States had been arranged.

The President Hoover and her sister ship the President Coolidge are the crack passenger liners of the Robert Dollar fleet, each having a gross tonnage of 21,936, and running on a course from Los Angeles to Manila via San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai. The President Hoover is at present under the command of Capt. George Yardley.

Vessel Is Safe
Interviewed by the "North-China Daily News" last night, Mr. O. G. Steen, General Manager of the Dollar Line here, stated that Capt. Yardley had reported after the bombing that the ship could proceed safely to Kobe, he had told him to take her to Kobe.

Asked if he considered the Shanghai area now too dangerous for Dollar ships, Mr. Steen pointed out that the bombing had taken place when the President Hoover was well beyond the Fairway Buoy and twenty miles from the coast. He said, "When they go out after you that far, I don't know what to make of it."

Having just taken some 600 evacuees from Shanghai to Manila, the President Hoover was returning to Shanghai with comparatively few on board to pick up a great many passengers here who have been impatiently waiting for a chance to sail for the United States.

MR. N. G. HARRIS SAID MISSING FROM SHIP

Shanghai, Aug. 31.
A radiogram received in Shanghai early yesterday afternoon from the President Hoover, stated that Mr. N. G. Harris, an American director of the Yee Tsong Tobacco Co., Ltd., is missing. Mr. Harris left Shanghai on August 20 in the President Hoover with Mrs. Harris whom he left in Manila. He himself was returning to Shanghai in the same vessel.

GOOD RESPONSE TO LIBERTY BONDS

Over \$1,300,000 Subscribed in Past Two Days

Shanghai, Aug. 31.
Enthusiastic response to the \$500,000,000 Chinese Liberty Bonds was reported yesterday by the special committee which has just been formed to look after the affairs.

Subscriptions from various sources during the past two days have amounted to over \$1,300,000. This is regarded by the committee as significant in view of the fact that regulations governing the bonds were promulgated only a few days ago and that the small individual subscriptions received indicate the popularity.

At a meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday, it was decided that each member should subscribe five per cent. of the capital of his business, or else ten per cent. of his salary for the purchase of the bonds.

Mr. Soong Explains
Devotion to internal reconstruction in various phases of China's new national life during the past few years had rendered it impossible for the Government to pay adequate salaries to its officials, and the result that now, when the Japanese have suddenly launched a campaign of aggression against the country, the authorities have found it necessary to appeal to the people for emergency financial defence funds in the form of Liberty Bonds, according to Mr. T. V. Soong, chairman of the National Committee for the sale of the Bonds.

Pointing out the difference between the Liberty Bonds and all other national loans, Mr. Soong said that the Liberty Bonds would only 4 per cent. and that the Bonds will be issued at full face value, in view of the fact that the entire amount of the bonds would be devoted to national defence.

According to a recent decision of the Committee, payment in kind will also be accepted for the purchase of the bonds. All valuable metals, in whatever form such as gold and silver ornaments, will be appraised according to current market value and accepted by the Committee in exchange for bonds.

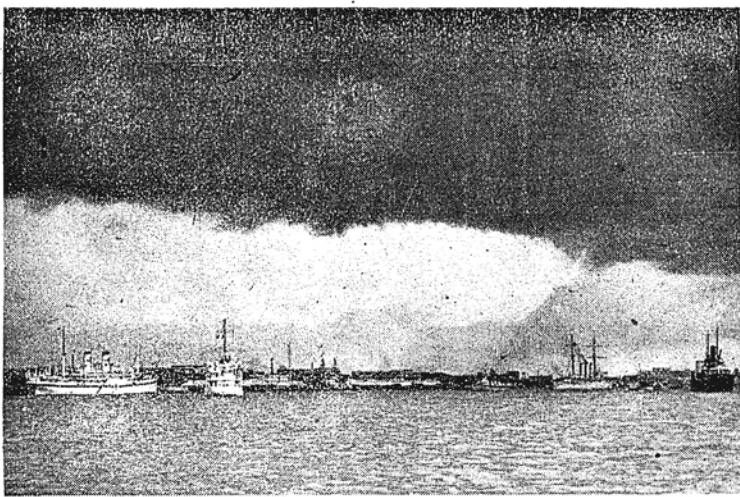
S.M. POLICE IN A NEW ROLE

Shanghai, Aug. 31.
Early yesterday morning the S. M. Police appeared in a new role, that of furniture removers. Shortly before 7 a.m. a motor truck, accompanied by a police motor cycle and side-car, drew up at a foreign style house off Love Lane. On the truck were two S. M. Japanese Police and two Japanese civilians and the party was in charge of two sergeants, a foreigner and a Japanese, who came in the motor cycle combination. The party then removed the household furniture and effects, belonging to two Japanese girls, dressed in Chinese style clothes, who had been shut in the house for the past two weeks. The foreign sergeant working hard and doing more than his fair share of the work.

The climax came when the truck was loaded, the two Japanese girls were told to climb into the truck, they tried but failed, whereupon the foreign sergeant picked them up one at a time and put them in and they departed in triumph. Whilst this was going on the remarks from the Chinese and foreigners around, was anything but complimentary.

MR. BILLINGHAM OUT OF HOSPITAL

Shanghai, Aug. 31.
His many friends will learn with pleasure that Mr. Anthony Billingham, of the "New York Times," who was injured in the bombing of Sincere's and Wing On's, was yesterday permitted to leave the County Hospital and is back at the Metropolitan Hotel.



THUNDER OVER SHANGHAI

This dark thunder cloud hung over Shanghai during the week-end is a sinister omen of circumstances encompassing the city. In the cloud can be seen a Japanese aeroplane finishing one of its reconnaissance flights over a river looking sullen and grey.

JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS LAND

War Situation Little Changed: Heavy Fighting Reported Around Lotien

Shanghai, Aug. 31.
JAPANESE landed many reinforcements in the neighbourhood of Woosung and Liuhoo yesterday, intensifying their drive into the hinterland which is apparently being carried out with the idea of cutting off the defenders of Shanghai from their base.

Heavy fighting has been proceeding between the Chinese and the Japanese at Lotien. The Chinese official communiqué issued last night claimed that Japanese attacks had been repulsed on all fronts. Repins to the parts of the railway which had been slightly damaged by Japanese air attacks, were also well under way, the communiqué claimed.

Japanese troops in Lotien and Siao Chuenhsia area at present held only one-tenth of the ground they had originally gained following the landing of troops, according to a Chinese communiqué.

Of the several places along the sea coast where Japanese succeeded in landing, only Lotien was still not free of enemy forces, a Chinese spokesman Japanese forces, making a desperate stand at a point north of the once-prosperous town, engaged the Chinese in fierce fighting yesterday morning. The engagement lasted three hours, with the enemy suffering heavy losses.

Indicating Japanese attempt to land more troops, six enemy transports were reported yesterday anchored off the western coast of Tsungming Island, the spokesman revealed.

Japanese Positions Extended

Extension of Japanese positions in the vicinity of the Yangtzepoo golf links was claimed yesterday by the headquarters of the Special Naval Landing Party.

The advance, the announcement said, was carried out by the Yasuda detachment of the Landing Party. Chinese positions in the neighbourhood of the Civic Centre, a naval spokesman here said, were shelled for several hours yesterday morning by a Japanese warship.

The three raids carried out on Sunday night and Monday morning by Chinese aeroplanes, it was also claimed, were unsuccessful, the machines being repelled each time by Japanese anti-aircraft guns.

Capt. Raizoro Kimura, of the Mikage Maru, was seriously wounded yesterday morning, when Chinese troops opened fire on the ship off Woosung wharf.

A big fire was raging late yesterday afternoon close to the Chinese military positions paralleling North Szechuen Road.

Aircraft "Disguised"

Responsibility for bombs dropped into the International Settlement by Chinese 'planes' disguised as Japanese navy, a spokesman of the Naval Attache's office declared yesterday morning.

The spokesman recalled Sunday night's Third Fleet headquarters' communiqué asserting that four Chinese aircraft, two of which carried Japanese insignia, attempted unsuccessfully to bomb a Japanese warship.

The Japanese navy's previous stand of not allowing Japanese planes laden with bombs to pass over the International Settlement or the French

Concession, remains unchanged, the spokesman said.

"There is no possibility," the spokesman added, of Japanese planes bombing the Settlement.

Although it has not been definitely ascertained, it is possible that the Chinese planes used during Sunday evening's raid were sold to China a few years ago by Japan, the spokesman added.

Regarding developments on the Shanghai front, the spokesman declared that Japanese naval units, in co-operation with the land forces, successfully bombed the Chinese front lines. He added that Japanese naval aircraft, bombing the rear of the Chinese lines, succeeded in cutting the Chinese lines of communication.

As to the movements of the army, a spokesman of the military attache's office said that the Japanese are in full possession of Lotien. He added that a Japanese offensive would take place in the near future.

Quiet on All Fronts

Comparative quiet reigned on all the different fronts, from Chapei to Woosung, yesterday morning.

Information from Chinese military circles reveals that their positions on the Chapei and Lotien fronts remained practically unchanged.

The North Station, despite heavy shelling by the Japanese for the most part, remained in the hands of the Chinese troops.

A big fire was observed in the vicinity of Lion Forest Forts yesterday morning and were bursting on the banks of the Yangtze near Woosung. Shells were also falling in the vicinity of the Administration Building at the Civic Centre, on which several direct hits were reported.

It was reported at 11 a.m. that a warship believed to be H.M.S. Cumberland, was anchored in the Yangtze, four miles from Woosung; that Japanese planes were bombing east of Tazian at 11:15 a.m.; that the st. Lung Shan had left the French Bund with refugees at 11:30 a.m.; and that the Idzumo had taken up her former position in midstream off Hunt's Wharf at noon.

Fires in Yangtzepoo

Big fires were reported in the vicinity of Yochow, Liping and Italer, and Tungechow Roads.

Shortly after 2 p.m. two Japanese planes flew over Pootung and two Japanese military planes over Chapei but there was no bombing.

Early yesterday afternoon Japanese planes were reported to be bombing north of the Hongkew Rifle Range and also over the Pootung area. Towards 4 p.m., shells were reported to be falling a quarter of a mile north of the North Railway Station and also in the vicinity of Haskell Road and the Japanese Naval Landing-Party Headquarters, while a big fire was reported from the vicinity of Lai-hong, near Tazian.

With the sole exception of the usual visits from Chinese aeroplanes

VOLUNTEER DRIVERS RELEASED

Period of Service Ends As Crisis Lifts

Shanghai, Aug. 31.
The ambulance service on Sunday answered 11 regular calls and conveyed eight patients to Hospital. During the afternoon this branch was again busy as it was found necessary to remove a number of patients from one hospital to another for the purpose of having more beds available in case of emergency. Two ambulances and a Brigade lorry were employed on this work for some time and conveyed 33 patients.

Fire calls were few and the staff who have been busy in the Northern and Eastern areas were able to rest.

Commencing from yesterday a number of men who were acting as Volunteer Drivers with the Ambulance Service will be returning to business and from that date will be on "reserve" to be called by telephone in case of necessity only. The best thanks of the Department is accorded to them for the work they have done.

On the freighting branch, certain volunteer members will be retained to business thus reducing the number available, but as fires, fortunately, have fallen off in number, the necessary internal adjustments of foreign staff have been made to meet present requirements. To these men also for their co-operation with the professional Officers thanks are extended.

A certain number of Volunteer Reserve members will be retained on the active list, and it is fortunate that the Brigade has the help of these Volunteers who have seen service on previous "incidents" and who know the work of the Department thoroughly.

—Three instead of the customary two—the situation throughout the whole Settlement area and on all boundaries was absolutely quiet on Sunday night. The visits of the Chinese planes were about 1:06 a.m., 1:25 a.m. and 1:50 a.m. No bombs were dropped; anti-aircraft guns came into action and the early morning visitors quickly disappeared to their base.

Early yesterday morning reports were received from all Police Stations north of the Soochow Creek, reporting "All quiet and no casualties."

Heavy shelling of Kiangwang Race Course, with several hits on the club house, was reported yesterday morning.

Japanese civilian casualties here up to noon yesterday were put by a spokesman of the Japanese Embassy at 183, of whom 28 were killed.

In regard to the insinuation of a Japanese naval spokesman that the Chinese airmen have been using Japanese insignia on their planes, a Chinese government spokesman described this as too ludicrous to call for refutation, says the Central News Agency.

"Pure Fabrication"

Nanking, Aug. 30.
Chinese circles are most indignant at the Japanese allegation that Chinese aeroplanes, camouflaged as Japanese, are carrying out bombing operations. A Chinese army spokesman branded the allegation as a "pure, deliberate fabrication."—Reuter.

HONGKEW IS AGAIN SHELLED BY GUNS

Hits Around Police Station and Market

Shanghai, Aug. 31.
The opening act of yesterday evening's shelling of Hongkew by Chinese batteries situated northwest of Shanghai was witnessed by a "North-China Daily News" reporter who was walking through the streets and had just crossed the Japanese lines from the west at Tiendong Road and North Szechuen Road, and been allowed to go to the eastern part of Boone Road.

In the northern sky a huge column of smoke rose from a fire in the direction of the North Station. Otherwise the district was peaceful, with only sentries and a few Japanese civilians in the streets. The drone of a Japanese sea-plane was heard overhead.

Suddenly, as the stroller reached Boone and Woosung Roads, the first shell whizzed by and hit somewhere a short distance east of the Hongkew Market. It was exactly 6.10 p.m. and still daylight. The hit might have been very near, for a dense cloud of acrid shell-smoke came up immediately in Boone Road from the direction of Nanjing Road, but there was no fire following. Pieces of shrapnel rained on the Hongkew Police Station and other buildings in the neighbourhood. The Police Station, incidentally, has been shelled again and again.

Strike South of Market

The second shell followed in about five minutes and seemed to strike south of the Hongkew Market, even closer than the first. No whizzing sound was heard and the report was ear-splitting. Everyone jumped under the protecting roof of the Market and some Japanese found an even safer haven in an abandoned office there with concrete walls. As soon as the atmosphere had cleared, a Japanese with a bandaged foot was helped across the street from a small Japanese house and placed in the inner shelter. Two Japanese planes flew directly overhead at a high altitude.

Mindful of Garden Bridge regulations, the "N.C.D.N." reporter started to walk towards Szechuen Creek to be sure to reach The Bund before dark. He was forced, because of barricading, to proceed along what remains of Boone Road, to Broadway, and then west towards the Garden Bridge. Only Japanese cars were on the streets, mostly coming northward and going at high speed. At Boone and Miller Roads, an awkward shell-hole in the centre of the roadway had been filled. A little further along lay a dead cat, black, and completely by a succession of motor-car tyres.

The third shell came across Soward Road and Broadway and hit somewhere near the River at the foot of Minghong Road, at 6.20 o'clock. Broadway at the time was settling down for the evening, dusk and was absolutely lifeless. The whizzing and sizzling of the projectile electrified the atmosphere for an instant, then came the deafening roar of the hit, and a few seconds later the shell-pieces up the Garden Bridge and Minghong Road from the Whangpoo to Broadway. A thousand windows in the neighbourhood, already broken by days of fighting and looting, sent a hailstorm of tiny glass pieces, like a hailstorm, to the already littered pavements.

RED CROSS SOCIETY PROTEST

Shanghai, Aug. 31.
Dr. C. T. Wang, Ambassador to Washington and President of the Chinese Red Cross Society, has been informed of the Japanese aeroplane bombing of Chinese Red Cross hospitals and ambulances and the killing of doctors and nurses in a telegram sent by the local organization. After outlining the complaints, the Chinese Red Cross Society here urged the Ambassador to notify the Geneva and American Red Cross Societies and protest against these atrocities reported by the Chinese Red Cross workers.

The telegram to Dr. Wang reads as follows:

"August 18th Japanese plane bombed Chienju Redcross Hospital destroying houses killing stretcher-bearer wounding doctor three others 19th similar bombing Nanziang Redcross ambulance corps wounding four members killing two wounded soldiers 23rd instant first ambulance corps 43 members work stopped by Japanese soldiers. Japanese killed Redcross insignia torn off then fired at killing doctor 2 female nurses one member also wounded soldiers only three escaped one since died from wound others all missing stop Thirty Redcross ambulances working behind front repeatedly report Japanese planes deliberately bomb machinegun such vehicles despite flags insignia already seven ambulances destroyed stop please notify American Redcross Redcross protest against atrocities."



FIRST PEACEFUL NIGHT PASSED

Return to Normal Movement More Apparent: Small Shopkeepers Quick to Resume Old Routine

Shanghai, Aug. 31.
FOLLOWING fifteen fateful days, the International Settlement passed its first entirely peaceful night last night. The anticipations of a return to normal which have been voiced in recent messages have been more than justified, states yesterday's Council broadcast. On all sides there are indications that business both Chinese and foreign is surely being resumed. Military activities have been transferred to the area north of Shanghai and closer to the Yangtze River. Merchants and shopkeepers have consequently been urged and are only too willing to resume operations as soon as possible. Particularly in the Central District it has been evident that, as usual, the Chinese shopkeeper has wasted no time in getting back to his old routine. Businesses on larger scales must naturally take a little longer to get going but in this respect also conditions are decidedly better than a few days ago. There is every hope that Shanghai will once again soon demonstrate its extraordinary powers of recuperation shown so frequently in its brief history.

As an indication of the spirit of the times which is apparent to the Chinese and foreign community alike, it is to be noted that the Race Club has moved into action for its Autumn Meeting in November with the old and familiar announcement that the training season commences on September 1, next Wednesday. Half a dozen days of racing are set down for discussion and it is the very sincere wish of all that the programme will be carried out as usual. Incidentally, with football, rugby and hockey posts up and lawn bowls and cricket still to the fore racetrack visitors are wondering whether we are in the middle of winter or summer sports.

The refugee population is unquestionably one of the major problems facing the Settlement Authorities to-day and it is all to the good that such a representative Committee, consisting of representatives of the three municipalities, Chinese Guilds, and shipping interests has been assembled to deal with the question of the removal of as many as possible as quickly as possible to their native districts.

Refugee Question

Another aspect of the refugee problem, almost equally serious from a health point of view, is the refugee camp situation but here again the responsible authorities are able to make continued re-assuring reports. As announced already in these broadcast messages, the total number of refugees has passed the peak and now in addition comes the welcome news, from the larger camps especially, that the major health problems are well in hand. It needs but the advent of even slightly cooler weather to strengthen the belief of the administration that serious danger from these camps will be con-

so until the raucous calls of the Chinese news vendors commence soon after 5 a.m.

The Post Office announces to-day that it has in the North Szechuen Road Office over 2,000 parcels originating from abroad awaiting delivery. The Office may easily be reached by using the Honan Road Bridge or the Kiangse Road Bridge on foot.

To-day the situation locally has been very quiet. All Police Stations reported "All clear and no casualties" this morning. In the forenoon, reports came through of shelling in the Kiangwan District and shells were landing on or near the Kiangwan Race Course Clubhouse and also on or near the Civic Centre Administration Building, while Japanese naval and military planes were flying over Pootung and Chapel in the afternoon but no bombing was being done up to 3 p.m.

The message regarding foodstuffs again comes on last in the message, and it is gratifying once again to close on what is perhaps the most re-assuring note of all. To-day's reports from the markets in the Central and Western Districts are even more favourable than any hitherto received during the trouble. There was to-day a distinct decrease in the price of beef, chicken and eggs; and the position in regard to foodstuffs generally was an improvement on the last few days. Although Hongkew and markets east of that district are still not appearing in the reports, the markets in the northern district—North Fokien Road, etc.—are now being mentioned and the pork and vegetable supplies in this area are plentiful and prices are very reasonable, the increase over normal being less than in other districts.

REFUGEES REPATRIATED

Shanghai, Aug. 31.
The Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday announced to contribute \$10,000 to the subscription list which has been opened by the Co-ordination Committee for the Repatriation of Refugees, of which Mr. W. H. Plant is Chairman and Mr. M. H. Lacey, C/o Messrs. Lacey & Cannan, 12 The Bund, is Secretary.

Apart from assisting in the maintenance of refugee camps locally, the Shanghai Municipality Relief Committee and a number of other organizations have been engaged in the work of repatriation of refugees to their homes since August 14. In this connection some 25,000 refugees have been helped to leave Shanghai by launches, railway, etc., to Soochow and Hangchow; by steamer to Ningpo; and by inland launches, etc., to Hachow and Wushih; while arrangements are being made for the repatriation of others to Haiyen, Shaohing, Iching, Yunan, and other places. It is also computed that 300,000 people left the South Railway Station for places on the Shanghai-Hangchow

GREAT FIRES NEAR BOUNDARY

Shanghai, Aug. 31.
Fires raged unchecked in the vicinity of Range Road and North Szechuen Road and the Chapei boundary last night as a result of shelling by Chinese artillery starting at about 4.15 p.m. The glow up to 11 p.m. was unusually bright and indicated the burning of commercial property. One report was that one of the buildings destroyed was a printing plant containing a large quantity of highly inflammable inks and chemicals. The Shanghai Fire Brigade was not able to attend owing to the shelling.

At 6.40 o'clock a shell struck the Elgin Road Market, damaging the roof badly and injuring three Chinese. This may have been part of the bombardment which started at 6.10, aimed at Hongkew.

Heavy firing over the West Hongkew area was started at midnight, presumably from Chinese emplacements near Chenju.

Generally speaking, there were few fires in the northern and eastern areas yesterday. For the limited number of bodies by the Japanese continued in Wayside and Yangtzeppoo and there was a definite improvement in sanitary conditions in those areas. The afternoon was marked by Japanese air-raids over Pootung.

SOUTH STATION REPAIRS

Shanghai, Aug. 31.
Repairs to the track of the South Railway Station damaged by Japanese bombing last Saturday was almost completed last night and the evacuation of refugees by train to the interior is expected to be resumed to-day or to-morrow, it was learned from Chinese authoritative sources yesterday.

Chinese charity organizations which supplied coffins for the killed refugees reported that a total of 112 bodies were gathered from the scene of the carnage. It was definitely ascertained that not a single Chinese soldier was among the mangled bodies collected at the damaged station.

The casualties were placed at 150 wounded. The railway staff suffered seven deaths including a railway policeman. Six others who were all workers, had been recently transferred from the North Station to assist the South Station staff.

Of a group of twenty workers employed by a tailor shop in Rue Hue, who had been patiently waiting for transportation at the South Station for one and half days, only two returned to the shop. According to the survivors, not a single Chinese soldier could be found anywhere near the station at the time of the Japanese bombing.

The casualties of the North Station bombing by Japanese aeroplanes were placed at 250 killed and wounded. A spokesman of the Shanghai City Government said that most of the people were poor, and could not afford to evacuate. They were in their homes when the bombs reduced rows of houses into ruins.

CARGO WASTAGE IN YANGTSEPOO

Shanghai, Aug. 31.
The "North-China Daily News" understands that the Consular Body have addressed a formal protest to the Japanese Admiral regarding the delay in permitting Shanghai merchants and others to obtain access to their goods stored or landed in the Hongkew and Yangtzeppoo areas.

The protest points out that goods to the value of several thousands of dollars are being daily damaged by the inability of their owners to obtain delivery. These losses increase to staggering amounts as the days pass and the Admiral is requested to give facilities for their recovery at the earliest possible moment.

CABARET REOPENING DENOUNCED

Shanghai, Aug. 31.
Denouncing the reopening of some local cabarets as a "mad" action at this moment when soldiers at the front are fighting bitterly for the preservation of the Chinese nation, the New Life Movement Association has asked the Bureau of Social Welfare to place a ban on dances halls. The association also urged the bureau to place cabaret-guards under strict surveillance, and to mete out due punishment to them. Public functionaries at a cabaret and dance halls, should be dealt with by their respective organs, the petition says.—Central News.

Railway between August 12 and August 24.

Attempts are being made to arrange for ten trains to start from Shanghai South Station every afternoon to take refugees away from Shanghai.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

Arrangements to Take Care of City's Sick and Injured

Shanghai, Aug. 26. Arrangements have been completed by the S.M.C. Public Health Department to collect information each morning regarding the number of vacant beds in the principal hospitals in the Settlement. This information will be tabulated and circulated in order to secure more rapid admission and better distribution of casualties.

A list of the principal hospitals, with addresses and telephone numbers is appended:—

ADMITTING FOREIGN PATIENTS
Hospital Country, Great Western Road, 21977
Pauline, 1320 Avenue Road 30019-30018
Pauline, Burkill Road 34374
Police (Temp.), 24 Central Road 13163

ADMITTING CHINESE
Lester Chinese, Shantung Road 90169
Pauline, Burkill Road 34374
St. Luke's St. John's University 21000

INFECTIOUS-FOREIGN
St. Marie, Rue des Capucins 71965
INFECTIOUS-CHINESE
St. Marie, (Pro tem) 30921
St. Elizabeth's, Avenue Road 30921
M. Williamson (Temp.), 21 Tifeng Road 21130

Isolation Facilities

Isolation Hospital facilities for Chinese and foreigners are being arranged and will be available probably within the next few days.

It is believed that the summer is so far advanced that the chances of escaping cholera altogether are good. A certain amount of dysentery however, must be expected, and indeed some cases among refugees have already been discovered. As a precautionary measure, vaccination of all refugees in camps against small-pox is being postponed.

It is expected that the fly nuisance will appear in certain areas, but the department is taking all possible steps to reduce this danger to a minimum.

Chinese Appeal Medicals

The Chinese Medical Association reports that, although the Sincere Co. bombing has put an added strain on the existing hospital facilities, the medical authorities are taking adequate steps to relieve the congestion in the hospitals. The problem of removing the minor cases to convalescent hospitals or camps is being tackled. The emergency branch of the Margaret Williamson Hospital has now been opened at 21 Tifeng Road, and the new doing excellent work in caring for maternity cases among refugees. The S.M.C. has established an isolation hospital for infectious cases in temporary premises in Sinza Road. A Central Hospital Bureau has been started in the Chinese Medical Association Building, 35 Tszeping Road, which will keep an up-to-date list of names of wounded refugees who are now being treated in the various hospitals; it is hoped in this way that refugees will be able to trace at least some of their missing relatives without the inconvenience of searching through each hospital.

Diseases Among Refugees

Shanghai, Aug. 26. The medical situation in the International Settlement is well in hand, according to a report issued by the S.M.C. yesterday. The chief diseases affecting refugees are intestinal complaints and bacillary dysentery. Since the bulk of the refugees have a pure water supply in organized camps, conditions are more favourable than would be the case if they were using water from wells or other uncontrolled sources.

There are some signs of beri-beri, but these considered to be mainly border line cases of vitamin deficiency.

The Lester Chinese Hospital has seven acute cases of beri-beri from refugees.

The refugee situation has not been of sufficient duration to make the results of vitamin deficiency very evident as yet.

Anti-beri-beri preparations are being issued from the Lester Institute for selected cases, and "Marmite" is being supplied to check acute beri-beri, since cases cannot be sent to hospitals.

It is recommended to all Relief Committees who are feeding refugees that they should, if possible, give in addition to a rice diet, a proportion about one quarter of wheat; one sixth of soy beans would also be highly desirable. This addition to the diet would help to prevent beri-beri.

For curvy—red peppers, about half an ounce per individual, would be excellent.

Salted turnips, if available, are also a most valuable addition to refugee diet to prevent vitamin deficiency.

If green peas are obtainable, they are a most valuable addition.

The evacuation of refugees from Shanghai, which is proceeding under the offices of Mr. Yu Ya-ching, and others is making some noticeable im-

pression already. The continued good weather has also been favourable for the medical situation.

Measles of a mild variety has broken out in some camps, chiefly amongst children.

Fortunately, so far, typhoid—though it exists—has not assumed serious proportions. Dysentery is chiefly of the bacillary flexner type.

Vaccinations for smallpox are proceeding very rapidly, the normal services being amplified by a number of volunteer vaccinators.

Removal of Refugees

With the concurrence of the French Consul-General and the City Government of Greater Shanghai, the Shanghai Municipal Council has issued invitations to representatives of various voluntary societies and provincial guilds, and also to representatives of shipping interests, to attend a committee to co-ordinate the work that is being done in regard to the removal of refugees from Shanghai. The three municipalities have all appointed representatives to this committee.

It has been emphasized that, although ready to help in every legitimate way, the Council can assume no direct or financial responsibility.

Mr. N. H. Lacey of Lacey & Cannon, Ltd. has offered his services as secretary to the committee and his offer has been gratefully accepted.

Medical Association Report

Shanghai, Aug. 25. The Chinese Medical Association reports that the hospital situation in Shanghai and the medical relief of refugees are well in hand. Shanghai has probably never before faced such tremendous problems of medical and public health importance. The various health authorities, hospitals, Red Cross, International Relief Committee and numerous voluntary organizations have displayed wonderful enthusiasm and success in meeting this abnormal situation. As a result, some emergency hospitals (established by the Red Cross Society) and three emergency hospitals (established by the Red Swastika Society) have already been organized to accommodate over three thousand wounded soldiers and civilians.

Various hospitals which have had to be evacuated from the fighting zone have further established temporary premises in the safer areas, including St. Luke's Hospital, the Shanghai General Hospital, and Margaret Williamson Hospital. Over 80 refugee camps have been established in which are concentrated some 62,000 persons. Through the co-operation of the Chinese Medical Association, doctors have been provided to undertake medical relief work in these refugee camps under the direction of the Commissioner of Refugees of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The Chinese Medical Association has been making daily inspections of these hospitals, with a view to co-ordinating their work and securing an even distribution of patients and supplies, with greater efficiency. As a result of their inspection trips, officers of the Chinese Medical Association have found out certain special needs which may be met through the courtesy of your columns. We announce an appeal on the following three points:—

- (1) Doctors have been required for emergency and refugee work by various authorities; the Chinese Medical Association acts as a clearing house for the medical staffs; doctors willing to help please send their name, address and telephone number to the Chinese Medical Association, 41 Tszeping Road, Telephone 30647.
- (2) Social work by organizations and individuals is still needed for some of the emergency hospitals; if persons wishing to help will communicate with the Chinese Medical Association, they will be put in touch with those hospitals which need help most; the Chinese Medical Association will also be pleased to forward any gifts to the hospitals, including medicines, bandages and all forms of medical supplies are required.
- (3) Several business firms have kindly offered to supply materials for wounded soldiers at special reduced prices, for example the Yuen Yuen Cotton Weaving Co. is supplying cheongsams, towels, towels, etc. at half price. Will other firms willing to do the same please notify the Medical Supplies Department of the Chinese Medical Association, 41 Tszeping Road, Telephone 33857.

CARE OF WOUNDED

Shanghai, Aug. 26. The position with regard to emergency and other hospitals for wounded soldiers up to 3 p.m. August 24, was as follows:—

Number of Hospitals in Settlement 16
Number of beds 1981
Number of Patients 1431
Number admitted to wards 122
Number discharged 129

No. new hospitals were established to-day.

Hospital Accommodation

St. Luke's Hospital, which is now temporarily located at St. John's



N.C.H. Photo.

Major Audegus

Commanding officer of the French reinforcements which arrived in Shanghai on Aug. 25.

University, reports as follows, on August 23:—

Total beds available 80
Can increase to maximum of 120
Number of beds now occupied 50
Total vacancies 30

The Operating Theatre is ready to function, and the hospital is willing to take cases immediately.

SURPLUS SUPPLIES

Shanghai, Aug. 25. The following figures have been issued by the S.M.C. in connection with the Collection of surplus milk from licensed dairies and distribution of same to hospitals and refugee camps:—

Collection
Dairies Li Yuen 200
Standard 80
Hongtow 200
Columbia 200
Total 500

Distribution
Lester Hospital 150
General Hospital 50
Refugee Camp (Fochow Rd.) 100
Market (P.W.D. Depot) 120
In Cold Storage 80
Total 500

REFUGEE WORK

The daily S.M.C. report on refugee work follows:—

August 23, 1937
No. of Camps under inspection by Health Department 88
No. of refugees therein 62,295
No. of refugees vaccinated 858

August 24, 1937
No. of Camps under inspection by P.H.D. 86
No. of refugees therein 56,286
No. of refugees vaccinated 3,105
No. of refugees inoculated —

August 27, 1937
Camps under inspection by Public Health Department 97
Refugees therein 52,025
Refugees vaccinated 2,053
Refugees inoculated —

Dysentery is reported to be on the increase but it has not yet assumed alarming proportions.

August 28, 1937
No. of Camps under inspection by Public Health Department 106
No. of refugees therein 51,729
No. of refugees vaccinated, No. of refugees inoculated. Returns will be received on August 29.

August 29, 1937
No. of Camps under inspection by Public Health Department 104
No. of refugees therein 51,914
No. of refugees vaccinated 826
No. of refugees inoculated 2,901

JULY REPORT OF LESTER CHINESE HOSPITAL

Shanghai, Aug. 25.

The Lester Chinese Hospital report for July, shows the usual annual increase in the work, over that of the preceding month and follows the experience of past years. Out-patient visits, prescriptions, dispensed, cases brought in by the Municipal and French Police, have increased by 20 per cent. whilst the number of radiographs taken, has increased 50 per cent. The new month has been a record in the Maternity Ward, 28 babies having been born.

The General Labour Union of Shanghai has petitioned the Ministry of Industry for the immediate removal of factories in coastal ports to safe districts in the interior, says a report to the "Sin Wen Pao". The Standing Committee of the Union met on Sunday night to consider the measures which it hoped to carry out in the present emergency period with the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce, the Association of Native Goods Factories, and other trade bodies.

80 YEARS OLD AND DOING HIS BIT

Mr. Lemiere Sets Example To Younger Men

Shanghai, Aug. 26. Youth will be served, but age is also serving in the present crisis which has resulted in most of Shanghai's manpower being on the streets in emergency roles.

Mr. J. Em. Lemiere, who celebrated his 80th birthday a short time ago, has donned his uniform as a member of the French Police, and seen on the streets the other day he presented an upstanding and vigorous figure in spite of his age.

"What are you doing out on duty at your time of life?" a friend asked him.

"I am setting an example to the younger men of Shanghai," he replied with a twinkle in his eye.

POLICE OFFICERS

RETURN

Shanghai, Aug. 26. The first police officers to return from home leave since the outbreak of the local Sino-Japanese hostilities arrived by the Gneisenau on Tuesday after a hectic trip around the Far East.

The Gneisenau arrived off Wootton on Saturday, August 14, when the air raids resulted in tremendous slaughter outside the Palace and Cathay Hotels, and at the Great World. As information on the local situation was serious, the German liner proceeded to Japan without landing passengers here.

After a brief stay in Japan, the liner returned to Shanghai and among the few passengers landed with Inspector W. H. Pike and Detective Sub-inspector G. J. B. Pryde, who were brought up river by a tug. The Gneisenau carried a large number of German and other refugees from Shanghai to safer points.

Shanghai, Aug. 26. Owing to delays in telegraphic communication it was not known until yesterday that Major F. W. Gerrard, although he had looked to return in the Empress of Canada, had not been allowed to embark from Japan as he was without a permit to land in Shanghai. His delayed telegram conveying an intimation of that fact to the Chinese authorities yesterday. It is understood that the Council has extended the leave granted to him by a month.

DEATH OF OLD CHINA HAND IN ITALY

Shanghai, Aug. 26. News by cable has been received of the death of Mr. E. L. Cockell, at the "Villa Savonarola," Florence. The deceased who was well-known to many of the older residents, came out to China many years ago to join the firm of Collins & Co. During the Great War he served in France and returned to China again after the armistice, retiring from business in 1920. On his retirement he lived for some years in Peking, where he acted as Hon. Attaché to the British Legation, receiving the O.B.E. for his services in 1931. For the past five years he has been living in Arcetri, Florence.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of Members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony.)

CAPITAL:	
Authorized	\$50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up	20,000,000
Hongkong Currency Reserve Fund	10,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:	
Sterling	£6,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	\$20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

London Branch: 9 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3

Shanghai Branch: 12 THE BUND

Shanghai Sub-Agency: 65 BROADWAY

New York Agency: 72 WALL STREET

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

LOCAL BILLS discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in America, Australia, China, Europe, India and Japan.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES to rent.

SAVINGS BANK OFFICE Accounts will be kept in Dollars

Local Currency.

Full particulars on application

ROWING CLUB SHELLS EVACUATED

Shanghai, Aug. 25. Through the streets of the Settlement in the early hours of the morning went a long procession yesterday of Rowing Club racing shells on the shoulders of coolies. The Club's pavilion on Soochow Creek was considered too dangerous a site for the valuable property so on Sunday the evacuation began. By yesterday over thirty shells had been carried to the Shanghai Cricket Club in the Recreation Ground. There they were hoisted on to the shoulders of coolies. It is the first time that boats have been taken into the Race Course.

The Rowing Club looked deserted yesterday. But although "A" Company, the Jewish Company and all the racing boats have been evacuated, the fiery old No. 1 loadah has no intention of leaving. Asked if he would leave, he expostulated "Splose I go who man looksee?" He has long guarded the Club's premises and a little thing like war in the vicinity was beside the point in his opinion.

CHINESE STUDENTS TO SAIL FOR AMERICA

Shanghai, Aug. 25. As a result of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in and around Shanghai, many Chinese students have been unable to sail for America owing to the fact that most of the foreign boats have been commandeered by their respective governments for evacuation purposes.

Registration of students to sail for the United States is now being held in the Y.M.C.A. in Rue de Montigny. —Central News.

COUPLE MARRY DESPITE HOSTILITIES

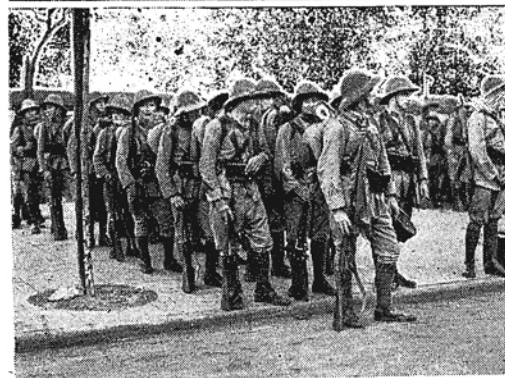
Shanghai, Aug. 26. The first foreign wedding of the hostilities period was celebrated yesterday when Miss Nina Lisunen, of Vladivostok, was married to Mr. John Basil Smith, of Quebec, Canada, the civil ceremony being held at the British Consulate-General.

Shanghai, Aug. 28. Victor Keen, well known correspondent of the New York "Herald Tribune," was married on Thursday by Judge Milton J. Helmick, to Miss Charleen Armstrong. The bride who arrived in Shanghai as recently as last June, was in the employ of Messrs Dodge & Seymour. She is the daughter of Mrs. M. W. Loud of Kensington, Connecticut and is a graduate of Brenau College, Gainesville, Georgia. Mrs. W. A. McClellan acted as Maid of Honour and Robert Bellaire of the United Press, as best man.

Shanghai, Aug. 29. The third foreign marriage of the hostilities period in Shanghai was held yesterday when Miss Maria Zorina, of Shanghai, was married to Mr. John Maxwell Murray, of New Malden, Surrey, England, at a civil ceremony at the British Consulate-General.

FIRST FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE

N.C.H. Photos



From Indo-China, the first reinforcements for the French Concession garrison arrived on August 25 consisting of 452 French Colonials, 200 Annamites, 68 non-commissioned officers, and fourteen officers. They arrived at Woosung at noon in the Messageries Maritimes ss. Sphinx and were brought up the river in the French sloop Savignem de Brazza to the French Bund where a long line of trucks waited to carry them to their billets at the Route Lagrange School. They are to go out on the lines to-day, relieving the volunteer police. Twenty men of the Ulster Rifles were brought to Shanghai by the Sphinx from Hongkong. The French reinforcements wearing khaki uniforms and packing heavy kitbags, had an uneventful trip up the river except for the sight of a Japanese plane bombing Nantao as they landed at 5 o'clock.

NEW ITALIAN FORCES ARRIVE

Shanghai, Aug. 25.
Italian reinforcements from North China have resulted in the withdrawal of Italian bluejackets from the Carlotto who have been occupying their sector along the Settlement boundary since the outbreak of the local Sino-Japanese hostilities.
The Italian gunboat Lepanto arrived here from Tientsin on Sunday with a party of marines from the San Marco battalion. Immediately, the marines together with the bluejackets from the Lepanto, took up the positions assigned to them for the defence of the Settlement. This enabled the withdrawal, for the time being, of the men already in the line.
Italian forces are now occupying approximately the same positions they

100 MARINES ARRIVE FROM MANILA

Shanghai, Aug. 27.
More American reinforcements arrived in Shanghai yesterday when 100 U.S. Marines from Manila landed at the Customs Jetty. They were brought from Manila to Woosung in the ss. Gold Star also heavily loaded with general supplies for the American forces here. From Woosung the reinforcements were brought up the river in the U.S.S. Finch which happened to be coming into port at the same time. After going into formation on the Bund foreshore, the Marines were loaded into six trucks which carried them off to their billets.

BRITISH FLEET IN CHINA WATERS

London, Aug. 24.
Meanwhile, the disposition of the British warships in Chinese waters, according to an Admiralty statement, is as follows:
At Shanghai: the cruiser Danae and the escort vessel Falmouth.
At Woosung: the flotilla leader Dumag, the destroyer Duchess and the escort vessel Grimsby.
At Pootung Island the cruisers Cumberland and Suffolk and the destroyer Delight.
At Tsingtao: the aircraft-carrier Eagle and the destroyer Dainty.
At Weihaiwei: the submarine depot ship Medway, the minelayer Adventure, the destroyer Westcott and the escort vessel Folkestone.
At Chefoo: the destroyer Diana.
At Chinwangtao: the destroyer Defender.
At Taku: the escort vessel Sandwich.
At Nanjing: the cruiser Capetown.—Reuter.

BELGIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES HERE

Shanghai, Aug. 26.
Baron Jules Guillaume, who was promoted to the rank of Ambassador on the mutual elevation of the Belgian and Chinese Legations in Nanjing and Brussels respectively, has returned to China from furlough in Europe. He arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday at noon and will remain here for a few days before proceeding to the Chinese Capital. Baron Guillaume made the trip from Europe via Siberia and was brought from his ship at Woosung to Shanghai in the tug Alexandria.

Commerce

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

Tuesday, August 21, 1937

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10.00 A.M.	
£1 @ 1/2 1/4	\$16.84
U.S. \$100 @ 2 1/2	\$37.55
BANK'S BUYING RATES 10.00 A.M.	
£1 @ 1/2 1/4	\$16.80
U.S. \$100 @ 2 1/2	\$37.50
London—demand	1/2 1/4
4 months' sight credits	1/2 1/4
6 months' sight credits	1/2 1/4
6 months' sight credits	1/2 1/4
New York—demand	U.S. \$30.10
4 months' sight credits	20 1/2
6 months' sight credits	20 1/2
Paris—4 months sight credits	Pes. 835
CLOSING RATES	
Sterling	1/2 1/4 U.S. \$39.11
Canadian Exchange	
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China opening selling rate yesterday—	
Can. \$100 at 2 1/2 = C.S. \$340.43	
Netherlands Trading Society	
BUYING	
Java Guilders C.S. \$100	54 1/2
Netherlands Guilders C.S. \$100	54 1/2
SELLING	
Java Guilders C.S. \$100	54 1/2
Netherlands Guilders C.S. \$100	54 1/2
National City Bank of New York	
MARKET BUYING RATES 10 A.M.	
U.S. \$1 = C.S. \$3.3750	Sur. £1 = C.S. \$16.700
U.S. \$1 = C.S. \$3.3750	Sur. £1 = C.S. \$16.481
Italian Bank for China	
Lt. Lire 5.56 = S.S. \$1	Swiss F. 1.26 = C.S. \$1
Tourist Lire 6.17	= C.S. \$1
Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger	
Belgas 1.76 = C.S. \$1	Belgas 29.40 = £1
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank	
OPENING SELLING RATES	
Berlin-Hamburg T.T. C.S. \$100 = Rm.	73 1/2
C.S. \$100 = Registermark	119.00

LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson
INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY
Highest 1/2 1/4 Lowest 1/2 1/4
U.S. C.S. 20 1/2 103 1/4
Yen 103 1/4 103 1/4

MECHANIC CLOSING RATES
£ Cash 1/2 1/4 Aug./Sept.
T.T. 29 1/2 4 m/s. l.c. 1/2 1/4
F.S. T.T. 29 1/2 4 m/s. l.c. 30 1/4
C.S. T.T. 796 4 m/s. l.c. 822
Rs. T.T. 795 4 m/s. l.c. 805
BAR SILVER

London pence per std. oz. 19 1/2 19 1/2
N.Y. cents per oz. 44 1/2 44 1/2
Bombay Rs. per 100 tulas 50.01
Bombay Rs. per 100 tulas 50.01

London silver 19 1/2 ready and forward, New York 34 1/2 unchanged. Bombay 50.01, up 4 annas. It is reported that India and speculators bought; offerings are very small; market steady. After the official fixing the market was quite heavy. There was business done at the fixed rate to 1/2 high. The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at the official rate at 1/2 1/4 Sterling, U.S. \$29 1/2 Yen 101 1/2, but business could be negotiated on a higher basis. The government banks continued to buy ready Sterling at 1/2 1/4 and U.S. \$30 1/2. In the afternoon the market was inclined to be a shade easier due to more comfortable cash position.

JULY RUBBER OUTPUT

Hongkong Rubber Estate Ltd. 151.25
Sungei Matang Rubber Est. Ltd. 44.000

FRENCH ANNAMITES PASS HONGKONG

Hongkong, Aug. 24.
A detachment of 650 French and Annam troops, called from their garrisons in French Indo-China, passed through here yesterday en route to

Troops Stand Ready to Sail for Shanghai

Hongkong, Aug. 24.
Preparations are in hand further to reinforce the British forces in Shanghai in case of necessity. The 10,000-ton cruiser Suffolk has left for Hongkong, where she will stand by ready to transport the Middlesex Regiment, which arrived in the Colony this morning from Singapore, and an Indian mounted battery to Shanghai at very short notice.—Reuter.

Indian Battalions Sail

Calcutta, Aug. 24.
The 5th battalion of the 6th Rajputana Rifles, commanded by Colonel Ferguson, sailed for the Far East to-day aboard the Elephanta. Meanwhile, the 4th battalion of the 19th Hyderabad Regiment, which was brought from Secunderabad, will probably sail in a day or two.—Reuter.

Shanghai to defend the French Concession. They are expected to arrive there two days later.

As indicated in reports from Paris, part of the French forces may be assigned to assist the British and American troops in guarding the International Settlement in Shanghai.—Central News.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

12,120 PROSECUTIONS DURING JULY

The Municipal Advocate, S.M.C., states in his report for July that 12,120 cases were prosecuted in the Shanghai Extra Special Area District Court and the Kiangsu High Court, Second Branch, during July, as compared with 11,604 in June. Out of the total number of cases prosecuted, 10,905 were administrative and 1,215 were criminal cases.
Out of the total number of administrative cases brought to trial, 6,466 persons failed to appear and their bail was confiscated, while 38 cases were withdrawn, as compared with 5,859 cases in which bail was confiscated and 27 withdrawn in June; 4,401 administrative cases were prosecuted to completion, out of which number 4,399 persons were convicted and two persons were acquitted.
Twenty-nine criminal cases were withdrawn and 1,191 prosecuted to completion, out of which number 1,010 persons were convicted and 176 acquitted.
The total number of administrative and criminal cases prosecuted to completion was 5,587, as compared with 5,702 in June; 5,402 persons were convicted and 178 acquitted, as compared with 5,489 persons convicted and 213 acquitted in June.
In addition to the above, there were 128 private criminal prosecutions, as compared with 138 in June.

High Percentages

Percentage of Convictions: 85.2 per cent. of the persons charged in criminal cases, and 99 per cent. of those persons charged in administrative cases were convicted, making a total percentage of convictions for the month 92.5 per cent. as compared with 90.5 per cent. for the month of January, 95.9 per cent. for the month of February, 93.5 per cent. for the month of March, 91.3 per cent. for the month of April, 91.9 per cent. for the month of May and 92.5 per cent. for the month of June.

Appeals (A) By the Council: Two appeals to the High Court were filed during July. The total number of appeals by the Council pending on July 31 was as follows:—In the High Court, 8.

(b) By the Defendants: 73 appeals were perfected during the month, eight to the Supreme Court and 65 to the High Court. 99 appeals by defendants were concluded and dealt with as follows:—
Accused Found Not Guilty 3
Appeals Dismissed 79
Appeals Withdrawn 2
Cases Not Entered 2
Cases Settled 2
Sentences Increased 2
Sentences Reduced 2

There were 196 appeals filed by defendants pending on July 31 as follows: In the Supreme Court, 77; in the High Court, 119.

Thirteen Handed Over

Extradition: Nine applications for handing over, involving 13 persons, were made by the extra-Settlement authorities during the month. Prima facie cases were proved against them all and they were handed over.

Cases Pending: On July 31 there were pending in the High Court and District Court 65 cases, which, together with 204 cases on appeal, make a total of 269 cases pending. In addition to the above, there were four cases pending in which the accused were detained on writs of detention.

S.M.C. LICENSING PROCEDURE

In connection with the issue by the Shanghai Municipal Council of licences for hotels, taverns, restaurants with liquor at meals, and sale of beer for consumption on the premises, certain alterations in procedure have been adopted by the Council. These alterations deal particularly with applications for licences which are received throughout the year as against applications directly submitted to the annual licensing session in March.

Notification of applications for such licences will in future be given in the Municipal Gazette with an intimation that the issue of an interim licence is under consideration and that any objections thereto by the public must be submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Municipal Council not later than a fixed date. The important change in procedure lies in the fact that in future an opportunity will be afforded all interested parties to express their views as to the issue of interim licences. In the past such opportunity has only been afforded in regard to the applications submitted to the Annual Licensing Session. Applicants will be warned in future that, pending the hearing of their application at the annual licensing session, interim licences only will be issued. Such interim licences will be subject to confirmation or refusal at the first Annual Licensing

Session following their issue. Applicants will also be warned that notification in the Municipal Gazette of an application to conduct a licensable establishment does not imply that the Council has no public objection is received by the Council, the issue of an interim licence is assured; and also that it is imprudent to enter into commitments as regards premises, etc., before the applicant has received from the Council the assurance that an interim licence will be issued subject to compliance with departmental requirements. In this connection it is particularly stressed that the issue of an interim licence carries no implication that the licence will be confirmed at the annual licensing session.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS FOR JULY

Industrial accidents reported to the Shanghai Municipal Council in July numbered 274. Of these five were fatal. Twenty-seven others were injured. The causes of 250 accidents are known with sufficient accuracy, and 128 have been the subject of detailed investigation and instruction in prevention.

Classified by causes, 92 accidents were associated with machinery operated by power, but none were fatal. There were eight, two fatal, caused through electricity, 48 persons, one fatally; were struck by falling bodies, and 29 persons fell, two with fatal consequences.

By industries, 64 persons employed in the machinery and metal products trades were injured, one fatally; 17 received injuries in the construction of building construction; 11 accidents, one fatal, took place in public utility enterprises; 10, one fatal, in the chemical industry, and 26, none fatal, in textile trade. 39 persons were injured in transportation of goods, one fatally.

Of the accidents from electrical causes, one fatality occurred when a painter's apprentice, scraping old paint from a neon sign hung in front of the first floor and very close to a power main overhead, lost his balance and caught hold of a conductor from which the insulation had been completely weathered. A second fatality from electrical causes took place during the cleaning operations in a Laundry. A worker, who had entered the boiler carrying a portable light consisting of a brass lamp-holder on an unsuitable type of cable. He was found with the lamp broken: apparently the brass holder had become loose. Another worker was handling a pair of pliers to an electrician on top of an electric overhead travelling crane. While climbing up the gantry in the dark he caught hold of a live conductor and was unconscious. He was hanging from the current was shut off he fell 30 feet to the ground. His hand received burns and he was bruised by his fall. In yet another case the flexible cord of a portable light became caught in the ungarded gears of a drill press, so that current was conducted through the machine to the apprentice. On a building under construction an apprentice was disconnecting a length of temporary wiring with the circuit alive, and received a shock. The wiring in this case was, as frequently the case in buildings under construction, very unsatisfactory.

The fireman on a boiler had opened the valve and was closing it again, when the valve cover and stem blew out. The man suffered extensive burns. Two workers were injured and two houses damaged by fire when the screw cap on a drum of ether was being loosened by a hammer and an explosion occurred. It is probable that a spark was caused by the hammer blow, and sufficient air had penetrated to make with the ether vapour an explosive mixture. A young worker received burns of the arm when, pouring alcohol from a half empty tin on to a burning kerosene stove, an explosion occurred.

In a factory where all machinery is excellently guarded a worker lost two fingers when he cut a piece of wood, because he had removed the guard. The management has threatened dismissal in future if guards are removed.

CHINA UNITED

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Tastefully furnished rooms and suites, with well appointed bathrooms.

Telephone 90010

Cable Add: HOCHUN

Manager, M. T. STAUDT

CONFUCIUS' BIRTHDAY IS OBSERVED

Shanghai, Aug. 28.
The Chinese people yesterday observed the birthday anniversary of Confucius. The usual sacrificial ceremonies, however, were withheld. Local Chinese banks and the Maritime Customs were closed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"UNFAIR TO CHINA"

A Protest

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—If you wanted to have the sympathy of Chinese, you should not listen and become the "trumpet" of Domei or Japanese interest. During the past few days, it seems that you have published and listened to the Domei's circulation. As a friend, I am advising you to change your present policy.

A GUEST.

Shanghai, Aug. 26.

Cart Before the Horse

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—Since the first fire of the Lukouchiao incident, I have constantly read your esteemed editorials and regretted to find that in many places you have put the cart before the horse. In view of the seriousness of the present Shanghai situation, I cannot resist the temptation to draw your attention to some points, which I think will be much more faithful to the motto of your paper "Impartial and Neutral."

At the outset, you must realize that the tradition of the Chinese people is "peace and order." The ideal of the late Dr. Sun Yet-sun, Sun Min Chu I remains the same. What the Chinese revolution aims at is the equality of people and the equality of nations in their mutual dealings. During the last ten years, the National Government has adhered to this principle at all costs.

On the other hand, the ambitious Japan took the advantage of the situation to seize from China the four Northeastern provinces at a time when China was busy with the internal affairs. By that time, the National Government, desiring to remain at peace with Japan, placed her cause with the so-called "League of Nations" and appealed to the signatory Powers of the Nine-Power Treaty for an amicable settlement. In spite of the effort taken by the League, nothing had been accomplished. The aggressor remains to occupy the invaded territory under the cover of Manchoukuo and has been becoming more and more aggressive ever since. The world once more returns to resorting to arms.

So long as Japan occupies the Chinese Northeastern provinces by virtue of force, her action should be condemned ab initio. No one should sympathize with that much. She has more ambitions behind. In the past few years, she has committed all the earthly sins in China. Indeed, Japan's brutality to the Chinese people is unparalleled in history. Be that as it may, the world cares very little of her doing.

The scene of the present situation in Shanghai is but a natural consequence of Japan's premature invasion. Under the cover of the International Settlement, Japan strengthens her military base in the Hongkew section without, however, raising serious objection on the part of the Powers concerned. In the Sino-Japanese incident, she took the advantage of the Settlement as military base to attack the Chinese forces and bombard the Chinese city of Shanghai. At that time, the Shanghai Municipal Council declared that it was beyond its power to restrain Japan from using the Settlement as military base. Immediately after the conclusion of the so-called Truce Agreement, she began to build a military headquarters at Kiangwang Road to station her Naval Landing Party soldiers and also fortified other places along Yangtseppoo area. It is clear that if Japan has no intention to invade China, the fortification of the Hongkew area is unnecessary. On the other hand, if Japan's military preparation in the Settlement is to protect her nationals in carrying on legitimate business, there is no reason whatsoever for her to station so large a troop here. What is going on behind the screen is not far to see.

It must be pointed out here that the purpose of the International Settlement conceded by China is for the treaty powers to enable their nationals to trade and live but not to struggle and invade. It is not a piece of international territory, as some people have thought. Prior to 1932, the Chinese government had never attempted to start any military operation endangering the life and property within the Settlement. The mistake lies with the Powers which acquiesce Japan's action. The neutrality of the Settlement has completely broken down at the hands of the Japanese military authorities. It is clear that Japan who shall be held responsible. Nor can the Powers which have acquiesced her to use the Settlement

as military base shift the responsibility for the present unfortunate incident.

I am fully of the opinion that the Settlement should be kept away from the fighting as far as possible. But this can only be expected by removing away all Japanese warships from Whangpoo river and by withdrawing all Japanese navy men and soldiers from the Settlement. If Japan has the sincerity to preserve the life and property of the Chinese, Japanese and foreigners alike therein, she must quickly respond to it. So long as the Japanese militarists do what they like in the present situation, no security of the Settlement is possible. On the other hand, there is an opinion advanced by men of little common sense, and pushed forward to some extent by diplomats of some powers that a neutral zone be proposed around the Settlement to avoid the danger which is being seriously threatened in the present situation. This is absurd. As China retains the sovereignty of the Settlement, she will tolerate any suggestion which ultimately will curtail her sovereign rights. Can we propose a neutral zone between the boundary of Germany and France because of their political differences? The proposers have totally disregarded the territorial integrity and sovereign rights of China. Instead of unholding the justice, the powers, which have only aim to preserve their own interest, play at diplomacy at the expense of the invaded nation. It is to be regretted that the level of the present international morality is decaying at a rapid rate. In this connection, I cannot resist the idea better than to quote a statement issued by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on behalf of the National Government. The statement is as follows:

"In this our supreme gift not only for the preservation of a world cause, but only for the preservation of our own territory and sovereignty but for the maintenance of international justice, we are confident that friendly nations while showing sympathy with us will be conscious of their obligations under the international treaties to which they have solemnly subscribed."

So Emerson says:
"Nothing can bring you peace but yourself; nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles." I hope that your editorial will bear this famous saying in mind so that the motto of your esteemed paper may be more faithful to "impartial and neutral."

HENRY CHIU.

Shanghai, Aug. 23.

A Chinese Point of View

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—A wrongdoer may enjoy the benefit of doubt, when the case for the prosecution cannot be very well established as a result either of the circumstances or of the accused's profession of innocence. If he had the blessing of the Union Jack, he would be caught in the third. Here is an incident again concerning the act of deliberately opening machine gun fire and dropping bombs from the flying the Union Jack—no act seldom found in the history of the world and most surprising to the entire civilized mankind.

If the account given by Col. Lovat-Fraser, one of the four eye witnesses personally involved in the incident, did not encounter the customary denial and refutation, the only logical conclusion that the first plane aimed at killing the persons in the cars flying the Union Jack well known to the pilot while flying low and the other one attempted to turn all the victims into ashes with a view to destroying the evidence and enjoying for the third time the benefit of doubt subsequent to the August 1st and Sincere's incidents, should remain unshaken.

Had the second pilot succeeded in performing his part of materializing his projected technique, the same old gentleman might still find his two previous reasons for denial useful and applicable to the present case, or he might even make his case simpler and easier by just saying "The incident occurred at a place way inside the Chinese territory far beyond our reach."

The whole Chinese community most heartily wishes the early recovery of Sir Hugh's health and at the same time wonders if time is now opportune for all the powers to call the police to check the future movements of this wrongdoer who has so often in the past enjoyed the benefit of doubt.

W. S. H.

Shanghai, Aug. 27.

The Local Foreign Press

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—There have been persistent rumours of Japanese attempts to tamper with the foreign press in Shanghai, some going so far as to say that the entire "foreign press" has been "bought over" by the Japanese. Personally, I do not believe that the Chinese like the respected "North-China Daily News" and your American contemporary, the "Evening Post" will ever allow themselves to be subsidized or otherwise tampered with by either of the belligerent parties, whether the Chinese or the Japanese. Although the tragedies of the "Bloody Saturday" and your own proximity to the scene of one of these disasters may have warped your judgment and led you to say things which in your calmer moments, you would not have said and although your presentation of the war news may have been coloured by your inveterate belief in the ineptitude of the Chinese military, it would be manifestly unfair not to recognize that your stand ever since the Manchurian incident has been consistently sympathetic and fair toward China and that you have been trying courageously to uphold the cause of right and justice. On the other hand, I believe you yourself will admit that your comments have on occasion been influenced by considerations of the British interests here as, for example, before the outbreak of the hostilities in Shanghai, you took pains to convince the Chinese of the futility and senselessness of any resistance. This is, however, only to be expected, as after all, we cannot expect every one to place the cause of justice before his own private interests.

I am sure you will agree with me when I say that there is nothing more I desire than for a partisan paper to appear in the guise of an independent and neutral organ. If any of the local foreign papers controlled by Japanese, or which would be ashamed of it if that paper will come out into the open and avow the fact. I must confess that I have noticed in one of your contemporaries some of the curious and unwarranted captious in connection with the wounding of the British Ambassador which are so obviously apologies for the Japanese that one is led to doubt whether it is really intended to be not controlled by partisan interests.

T. C. WANG

Shanghai, Aug. 28.

A Different Chinese View

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—It may be of interest to know that during the Shanghai hostilities of 1932, at my suggestion, Mr. M.T.K. (in deference to his distaste for publicity, I shall refrain from mentioning his name) reprinted news items and leading articles on the hostilities from the "North-China Daily News" and "Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury" into a booklet and distributed several thousand copies in Europe and America. It was deemed that news and opinions published in the two excellent neutral foreign journals would be true and impartial and would be accepted by the public abroad as such. All we wanted was that the truth, the entire truth and nothing but the truth should be presented to the world.

We need the same thing to-day and may I suggest that some public-spirited Chinese citizens form themselves into a citizens' publicity committee and do us the good service of even some of the correspondence written by non-Chinese appearing in the two said journals could very well be included in the reprint. After reading your leader entitled "Blind Folly," "Tokyo," "Regrets," "Showing the Flag" and "Filling the Cup" I feel sorry that I am not in the position to cable them verbatim to local and foreign newspapers in the principal cities of Europe and America with the simple prefix: "The following are recent leaders appearing in the 'North-China Daily News,' leading foreign daily (under British management) on the machine-gunning and bombing of non-combatants in and around Shanghai." They would do much to show the world what we are up against.

Those who are not able to do will be done by some of the news agencies, not by Reuters, the Associated Press or the United Press, surely by the Central News Agency or Kuo Min News Agency.

I am interested in knowing what is actually occurring here and what the leading foreign community on the ground, that is the British in Shanghai, think of the matter. And it is to the interest of China that these opinions are made accessible abroad. In speaking for British interest you have inadvertently spoken for China.

However I am inclined to think that the leaders and many articles have been cabled to at least in part the Foreign Offices of several countries by their respective diplomatic representatives in China as an indicator of foreign sentiments in Shanghai over the hostilities here.

but I do not consider this to be sufficient as I very much desire the general public of the different countries to be fully and duly apprised of how the foreign public opinion in China stands.

Shanghai, Aug. 30.

"Prejudice"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—I highly endorse the protest made by "A Guest", whose letter was published in your paper to-day. It is beyond doubt that your worthy journal, since this present conflict, has lost numerous friends among the Chinese populace, who, for many long years standing, had cherished the Daily News a high regard.

The assault and insult dealt to the British Majesty's Ambassador Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen yesterday, we hope would awaken you to the danger of befriending a group of madmen.

Would the traditional love for national and personal honour since the days of Cour de Lion of England permit now a respectable British publication like yours to persist to be a mouthpiece to the Dai Nippon agencies?

Let not the public be prejudiced against your daily as a "paid" paper, we pray.

JOHN YEN-SUAN

Shanghai, Aug. 27.

***Comment on Page 328.

An Omission Detected

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—In illustration of your curious attitude toward Chinese opinions this time, I point to your omission of Madame Chiang Kai-shek's recent broadcast as published in the "Shanghai Evening Post."

CHINESE LADY.

Shanghai, Aug. 29.

"Madame Chiang Kai-shek's" broadcast was published in the journal mentioned at special interview with Mr. M. C. Ford. No copy was supplied to the "North-China Daily News" nor was there any reason why it should be for the "Shanghai Evening Post" had the right to publish it on its own terms, as no doubt it would feel if the positions had been reversed. It is not the practice of this journal to publish matter of that kind unless directly asked to, nor it endeavours to preserve the convention.

HOKOW BRIDGE

Correction as to Fate

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—May I venture to correct an error in Mr. J. Hanson-Lowe's interesting article on "Travel in Chinese Tibet" published in the "North China Daily News" of August 10, 1937.

Regarding the former modern suspension bridge over the river Yalung at Hokow, Mr. Hanson-Lowe says: it was "destroyed six months after its completion by the local bootmen who were distressed at losing their fares."

Actually, the bridge was destroyed by Chinese soldiers in revolt, who raided and looted Tachienlu in the early years of the Chinese Republic.

The regiment of troops concerned was stationed at Hsiangcheng near Litang, the then Chinese military officer, Major Chen Pu-san, they evaded local troops at Litang and made a swift descent on Tachienlu. After crossing the Yalung at Hokow by the suspension bridge, they cut the cables on the left bank to delay pursuit.

I believe the bridge was in use several years before it was thus wantonly destroyed.

AUSTIN J. CLEMENTS.

Tsinan, Aug. 13.

WISE PRECAUTIONS

Shorter Office Hours

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—It was most gratifying to note the many advertisements in your paper this morning announcing the firms who have decided to keep their offices open in the mornings only.

Not only is this a humanitarian gesture on the part of the office Managers but it also falls in with the Council's wish, expressed over the radio and also in the daily newspapers, that private car owners should assist in conserving the supply of gasoline in the Settlement.

Let us hope that more "tai-pans" in Shanghai will fall in line with the other "tai-pans" and keep their office staff to minimum, thus helping in the protection of life which will lessen the chance of casualties and overburdening the already overtaxed Ambulance Corps.

SAFETY FIRST.

Shanghai, Aug. 23.

UNRELIABLE SOURCES

A Chinese Apology

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—Your recent leader entitled "Unreliable sources" is a just and justifying for publicity on the Chinese side has been grossly mislabeled since the commencement of the present hostilities. China has a *prima facie* case, she is far from making the most of it and is letting the wily Nipponese spokesman out-maneuvre her in the field of publicity. Though discernible improvement along the publicity front is in the offing it is to be regretted that the Intelligence and publicity division of the Foreign Office does not take a hand in its direction. Residing in our midst there are many competent men who could have been of considerable help among whom I would like to mention Dr. M. T. Z. Tzu and Mr. Samuel Chang both former directors of the aforesaid foreign service division. What a pity that such experts were not pressed into service.

Without trying to whitewash the inaccuracies of some of the Chinese news agencies who are too prone to permit their enthusiasm and imagination run riot it may be permissible to mention that the allegations of extermination of Japanese soldiers may be attributed to the mistaking, by quite a number of people, of the prisoners from Ward Road who came into the Central District under police and military escort for prisoners of war.

In the field of diplomacy too the Japanese seem to get the edge on us, at least in the local arena. A prompt apology and assurance of non-recurrence following the unfortunate accidental bombing of Shanghai Saturday would have mitigated considerably the damages done. Thus reassured, our foreign friends would not have considered it necessary to publish which they did on such a large scale.

May your correspondent therefore offer the sincerest apologies of a private citizen to your foreign readers for the inconveniences and expenses they have been subjected to, as well as for the disruption of trade and of their normal pursuits. Though this is a war of self-defence and one forced upon us nevertheless we should be very sorry that you, our foreign guests who have been put out and your correspondent desires to assure you that a godly number of his compatriots fully share his humble sentiments.

The Japanese spokesman has disposed of the more recent bombing, that of the Sincere's and Szechuen Road, very adroitly in spite of the damaging evidence. It is generally conceded that the missiles are aerial bombs and that a Japanese air squadron was up in the vicinity at that time and neutral observers have actually seen several of them flying over the Settlement before the explosion. The absence of the first of Japanese batteries of anti-aircraft guns which invariably greets the appearance of Chinese aeroplanes conclusively proved the absence of Chinese bombers. There is only one answer as to where the responsibility lies. That answer is responsibility lies, is unequivocal.

A. QUE.

Shanghai, Aug. 24.

***Certain points in this letter are covered in the leading article on p. 327.

SHANGHAI'S LETTERS

"Via Siberia" Mail?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—It was gratifying to see from your to-day's issue that the worthy Shanghai Postmaster had already sent inquiries about the whereabouts of our "Via Siberia" mail, which had been in hiding from him since the outbreak of the hostilities some 2-3 weeks' time.

Of all the proofs of the forbearance of the Shanghai business men during this mad time, their apparent patience towards the Post Office, its daily "sorry, no mail" declarations, its shifting from one place to another through the town, its dealing with all the rest of complaints against the Post during ordinary times, the above said tips the top. In case the Postmaster would not be lucky enough to find his hidden mail, not successful with his suggestions that the "Via Siberia" mail should be sent here "Via Nagasaki", would it not be advisable that respective Chambers of Commerce together with the Consul should send the "try to find his mail" Postmaster of Shanghai a helping hand and relieve him from his loneliness at the Post Office. It seems to me that if the Japanese mail, "Via Siberia" mails do not soon stir up Shanghai business houses, the outside world may think that the local wholesale butcheries have had some grove effect upon our senses.

FOREIGN BUSINESSMAN.

Shanghai, Aug. 30.

TRAVELLER RETURNS

Adventurous Holiday Trip

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—With the exception of illness, this is my first holiday in 5½ years and I have enjoyed it very much. The Yangtze and the sticky summer heat of the valley, and, what a holiday.

It commenced on Friday, August 13. On the night of the 23rd, I was in Shanghai at the Palace Hotel, where, having imbibed three far from weak gimlets, I went on a tour of Chapel. The North Station I had so easily negotiated only a few short hours previously, was barred and, as a result, the diplomatic language the atmosphere was "tense," in my own phraseology it was positively crackling.

I left the Palace Hotel at 7 a.m. and nothing whistling away at it would be a shame. Yet I felt uneasy, should I go or stay? I went, the Shanghai Maru sailed at 8 a.m. Friday the 13th, at 9.30 a.m., hostilities commenced, but we didn't know that. How the landscape was a watched it from the boat deck; and how terribly tired I felt. Did I guess what ruins would be there only a few days later? I'm afraid I didn't.

Wearily I sought the shade of the under a staircase, lay down flat on the hard deck and went fast asleep. When I woke up we were far into the Yangtze's mouth and I spoke for the first time to a fellow-passenger, thereafter making friends easily. Later we ran into a typhoon and anchored. Still later, we pulled up anchor and returned, anchoring again about ten miles from Woosung. Here we had approximately 12 Japanese Navy and we were now and then were joined by other timorous craft, like ourselves, until we resembled the Whangpoo at its busiest. This was Saturday evening and the Japanese having steamed round and round us most of the day, like a string of ponies out for exercise, settled down and systematically shelled in the direction of Shanghai. Fires began to rage, assisted by the howling wind, and we stood on the deck uneasy and amazed. What was happening? Had the balloon gone? On Sunday at noon we sailed for Nagasaki; our destination, Kobe, having been cancelled. The ship was full of Japanese, Chinese, American tourists, and a few, like myself, on holiday. Water was terribly scarce, but there was enough food. Arrived Nagasaki Monday 4 p.m. Our final destination was Kamikochi, but we had concentrated on the hinterland of Japan with the flash of 6 inch guns and the glare of fire in my mind's eye? Restlessly I tried to remember what it was like, but I had a small of sulphur on top of a typhoon, put me off, and by the skin of my teeth I caught the 11 p.m. train from Nagasaki to Kobe. Here I was caught in a whirl of "Banzais" (fond relations saw their respective troops off to the front, waving banners, flags and lanterns. As I watched, I wondered if they had any idea of what they were going into.

Unimportant though I am, I had the advantage then of seeing both sides of the China sea—like a person reading a book. At Kobe the news was so black. I climbed Rokko-san and sat on the top and watched the sun set; bright flame behind dark peaks. The air was sweet and cool, and the place dead. The lights of Kobe shone and twinkled and I decided to return. How to get back? No-one could help me, because nobody knew. Women were not being permitted to return. I was informed and steamers were not calling at Shanghai. As for Nanking, it was out of the question, and that was that.

On the off chance I went back to Nagasaki, but both express boats had sailed at 5 a.m. the morning I arrived. I therefore, had a few forced, blessed days at Mogi, a swim in sapphire water and a much needed rest. A beautiful place Mogi, green hills, sapphire sea and a turquoise sky. Why must people fight? Why blow one another to bits? What's the use? Shanghai was reached without event, but what a difference in the scenery! Ruins, destruction, death. Fires smoking and an aeroplane here and there. "Wailing" was heard. The Yangtze was reached, and here was destruction without end, and all in the space of ten days. What fools we all are! What on earth makes us do this? Aren't we ever going to get

Now comes an enforced halt on the 6th floor of a hotel in Shanghai waiting to get a ticket on the Shanghai-Nanking train, with a first class view of night raids on the Whangpoo. So much so indeed that I watch the Crystal Palace effect of these raids with only my nose protruding over the window-sill in case of stray bits of shrapnel and machine gun bullets, the windows being large deep-opened spaces into which anything might float, and during this wait came the sad news of the wounding of Sir Hugh on the Nanking-Shanghai road with

the near annihilation of the whole party; more innocent people who are working hard for peace, involved in the general strife.

To-morrow I disappear into the hinterland of the Nanking-Shanghai railway, for what it may be worth and for wherever it may go. The thought is not a rosy one. May it please the Japanese High Authorities not to bomb the railway at this critical juncture and may they also spare me some portion of Nanking in which to land!

My particular thanks go to the Military Police who assisted us to reach the Bund from Vandeput Wharf in a Black Maria: my first journey in such a vehicle! Also, to Messrs. Dahlstrand, Speyers, Harris and Hindi; very little Shanghai Y.L.s. Last, but not least, an S.C.-ite named "Ronnie" (don't know surname) who donated me with a 10 cent piece for luck on August 12. May the luck hold for the last leg of the "trip". Here endeth the "holiday".

Shanghai, Aug. 27.

NANTAO BOMBING

A Ghastly Scene

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—While the world is awaiting an explanation of the attack from the air on the British Ambassador, are we to have any explanation of the deliberate bombing of hundreds of refugees and other civilians carried out yesterday in the Nantao area?

For nearly two weeks I have been living in the Lester Chinese Hospital, a very medical missionary colleagues. Saturday afternoon I spent in the courtyard of the Hospital doing anything a non-medical could do for the guidance and comfort of the cases brought in. As I witnessed men, women, children and even babies, most of them refugees, being brought in blood soaked, some of them dismembered, legs and arms torn to pieces, and in all conditions of ghastly wounds. I asked again and again "must this mass murder of innocent people go on?" I saw sights quite as ghastly last Monday as the result of the bomb explosion at the Sincere Co., but some measure of the accident may have entered into that tragic happening. The event of Saturday however seems to have no vestige of such excuse. Watching the planes at their work certainly gave one the impression that the bombing was deliberate and intentional.

The ambulance men, boy scouts, and others who brought in the maimed and broken bodies; the medical and nursing staff (Chinese and foreign) who cared for them in this and other hospitals can feel that they have nobly done their humanitarian work. What have those responsible for this ghastly affair to say in explanation or justification? Are we to be left to infer that they regard it part of the work of an army or navy to plan and carry out deliberately the mass murder of civilians in an area now recognized at least by neutral observers to have no military significance. Surely some explanation should be forthcoming unless those immediately concerned are content to leave us to believe simply what we have seen and heard.

Shanghai, Aug. 29. ALEX BAXTER.

A CHANCE ENCOUNTER

How to Avoid "Incidents"

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—I was in Watson's this morning looking at photographs of war horrors, when an elderly American, a stranger here I gathered, opened conversation with the remark "shocking business the attack on your Ambassador." I assented. "The trouble is, he continued, is that you talk as if you were a weak-kneed lot now-a-days—why do nothing but talk." I blinked at him. "And, he said, America is just as bad, if not worse. If they got together and did something they could put a stop to this nonsense." Watson's Office in no time." That about sums it up.

I have been here for twenty years, and every few years there has been some sort of upheaval. I don't pretend to be a politician or a savant of Far Eastern Affairs, but it seems to me that unless the leading Powers take the bull by the horns on this occasion, we shall continue to have periodically a series of what the Japanese call "incidents," which mean ordinary business transactions between Chinese and Foreigners, a complete and ruinous upheaval of business and personal life.

Let us have Shanghai, and a belt and it, turn it into a "free port" and then perhaps we can all make progress without the fear of the periodical "incidents."

Shanghai, Aug. 27. ATROCIOUS INCIDENT.

THE VOLUNTEERS

Question of Release

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Through the medium of your Paper, may I make known the present duties of the S.V.C. At present these Headquarters are receiving many calls from Firms for men to return to their civil employment. I think employers are under the impression that because the Corps is out of the line and has taken over Internal Security duties, there is no more important work for them to do. This is not the case and the duties are heavier than when in the line.

It is, of course, necessary to release men for essential services and essential business, but it is hoped that all employers will refrain from asking for the total release of men, unless it is absolutely necessary, until the present situation clarifies somewhat. The present system is that units in turn do 48 hours duty and 48 hours off-duty.

As far as is possible, units on off-duty allow about 15 per cent of their men leave to attend to business. Of the units off-duty and resting, 50 per cent will be allowed leave of absence, the remainder who are not off-duty being at 30 minutes' call. During this off-duty time, rest and relaxation are of course necessary. Although 50 per cent will be off-duty, it does not mean that they are all able to get away for the whole 48 hours. In the majority of cases they are away for a few hours and return to allow someone else to get away. It is during these off-duty periods that volunteer personnel is available to visit their offices.

The Police have stressed the value of the S.V.C. assisting them in Internal Security work (i.e. patrols, guards, escorts to food supplies, and a strong general reserve) and this has greatly minimized the chances of civil disturbance. It will be appreciated that to fulfil these duties a considerable number of men are required.

Applications, when essential, for men to be released from S.V.C. duty, should be made to the following Officers:—

- Corps Cavalry: Major L. R. Andrews, M.C. (Tel. 3566)
- "A" Bn. & "C" M.G. Company: Major E.S. Barracough, M.C. (Tel. 30109)
- "B" Battalion: Major G.M. Neal. (Tel. 91055)
- "C" Battalion, (Russian): Major S.D. Ivanoff. (Tel. 13466)
- Shanghai Field Company: Lieut. G. R. Harrison. (Tel. 16728)
- Armoured Car Company: Capt. D. W. Loefer. (Tel. 10187)
- Japanese Company: Capt. T. Otorii. (Tel. 45961)
- Chinese and Interpreter Companies: Capt. Z. Y. Chen. (Tel. 11329)
- Transport Company: Capt. J.D.E. Shutter. A.C. (Tel. 10187)

F. R. W. GRAHAM, Commandant, S.V.C.

Shanghai, Aug. 27.

RED CROSS FLAG

An Allegation Refuted

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—We hope to refute, through your columns, the allegations which were recently made by the Commander of the Japanese forces in Shanghai, against the work of this Society.

It is grossly untrue that the trucks flying our flags have been used for any other purpose than for the transportation of refugees and wounded soldiers. In fact, it has been our policy to employ them throughout the period of hostilities, to confine all our activities only to those, for which the Red Cross Society of China was established, in order to avoid all misunderstandings and complications. Strict orders have been issued to our ambulance corps to make the closest inspection of each truck prior to its being sent out for service. It is not too much to say that we see the danger of a deviation of our policy quite as clearly as the Japanese, since we would be the party to pay most heavily for the consequences of any Japanese military action.

On the other hand, we do not deny that occasionally we carry provisions, towels and raincoats in our trucks for the benefit of our members who are stationed near the front. Surely there should not be the slightest objection on this ground.

Finally, we would like to call your attention to the damnable outrages, which the Japanese militarists are committing almost daily against us. The killing of a few defenceless nurses and doctors in cold blood at Lotien was just one among many instances of the sort. Is it not surprising then that the Japanese Military Headquarters should have chosen this moment to make the infamous accusation against us in order to create a lame excuse for their dastardly crime against law and humanity?

(Signed) Dr. C. C. KOHLHAUS PANG, Secretary-General of the Red Cross Society of China.

Shanghai, August 27.

EVACUATING REFUGEES

A Powerful Appeal

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—A fully representative committee has been formed upon the initiative of the Shanghai Municipal Council and having the blessing also of the French Consul General and the City Government of Shanghai, to co-ordinate the activities of the various associations working towards the evacuation of refugees from Shanghai, particularly the poorer ones.

The Committee consists of the following:

- Mr. W. H. Plant, Member of the S.M.C.
- Mr. J. K. Choy, China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., but present as representing the Cantonese Residents' Association.
- Mr. C. Baboud, Representative F.M.C.
- Mr. Feng Chen To, General Manager Silver Taxi Co.
- Mr. W. J. Hawkins, of Messrs. Wheelock & Co. Ltd.
- Mr. J. R. Jones and Father Jaquinot, The International Relief Committee.
- Dr. Li Ting An, and Mr. Chang, representing the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.
- Mr. W. J. Lock, Butterfield & Swire.
- Mr. Mo Ho Yuen, Ningpo Residents' Association.
- Mr. W. B. Rignen, Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.
- Mr. B. Y. Woo, Shanghai Refugees' Relief Committee.
- Mr. Yu Ya Ching, representing San Peh S'W Co.
- Mr. N. H. Laezy, Secretary.

and as you can see is a very representative one.

The Committee's work falls mainly under two headings; firstly, the provision of shipping to carry the refugees from Shanghai, and secondly, the necessary funds. A considerable number of the refugees can probably pay their fares, while there are others who can make a partial contribution thereto, although possibly cannot pay the full fare: there are perhaps still larger numbers destitute, or so nearly destitute that they are unable to pay any part of the cost of transferring themselves to their homes.

It is believed that there are about 100,000 Chinese refugees, apart from those able to pay their own fares, requiring evacuation from this town. Of this number about 70,000 are natives of places in Kiangsu Province, and they can probably be enabled to reach their homes at the cost of a dollar or so per head. A further 15,000 require to be evacuated to Ningpo and these also can be assisted to get home, probably at a cost of no more than a dollar per head. There are also, however, some 15,000 natives of Kwangtung Province, and to assist these home will probably cost about \$8 per head. There is a need therefore for a total fund of well over \$200,000 which must be raised by public subscription. A fund has, therefore, been opened and it is hoped that all who can do so will send subscriptions large or small direct to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation who have kindly undertaken to receive subscriptions. In order to minimize the amount of work involved as much as possible contributions received will be acknowledged in the Press both foreign and Chinese.

I am sending this letter to all the leading foreign and Chinese newspapers, asking all papers to give it the utmost publicity, and their fullest possible support, as the need is a very real one, and very urgent, and

RED SWASTIKA

A Firm Denial

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—We are surprised to note that certain Japanese Reports allege that our trucks flying Red Swastika Flags were carrying barbed wire. This is utterly untrue.

It is well known to the general public that the World Red Swastika Society is a purely charitable body of a worldly nature, specially engaged to rescue the wounded and panic-stricken populace whose lives are at stake. This Society now as ever has nothing to do with politics nor attempts at anything beyond the scope of charitable work; its only object is to give aid to the victims regardless of nationality. It was founded in China in the year 1922 and since then it has been busily engaged in relieving calamities and sufferings without any discrimination as to nationality. Provisional Relief Squads were organized during each of the repeated happenings of flood, fire, plague and warfare to prepare shelters for the helpless and hospitals for the wounded and sick, and to bury the deceased. During the 15 years since its establishment, it has rendered relief work on no less than 84 occasions. Among the relief work rendered to nationals other than Chinese by this Society, the more outstanding ones are those performed during the earthquakes in Japan in 1923 and 1927, during the Nanking Incident in 1927, during the Sino-Russian War in 1929, and during the earthquake in America in 1933.

Since the outbreak of the war which is now going on in and around Shanghai, Relief Squads have been organized by this Society for saving the wounded soldiers and refugees. All trucks employed by this Society are entirely and solely for the purpose of carrying wounded soldiers and refugees and sometimes provisions and substances for relieving work only. The trucks bearing the ensign of this Society are strictly prohibited from doing transportation work beyond the scope of relief affairs. The local authorities in the Settlement and the Concession as well as the general public of both foreign and Chinese communities know well this fact, and they may be referred to in regard to the truth of it. The statement contained in the "Japanese Reports" is entirely ungrounded.

Let the public shall be misled. This Society requests you kindly to publish in your paper this letter, whereby it wishes to reiterate the exclusive principle of humanity to which it has solemnly pledged.

THE WORLD RED SWASTIKA SOCIETY, General Supervisory Dept. of Relief Works for South-East Asia Shanghai, Aug. 28.

Dr. O. C. Lockhart returned from furlough on the S.S. Empress of China, August 24, and resumed duty as Associate Director-General of the Salt Administration. For the time being Mrs. Lockhart will stay in Manila.

It is hoped that all persons who can, irrespective of nationality, will forward their contributions to-day to Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

W. H. PLANT, Chairman, Committee Co-ordinating Work of Evacuating Refugees. Shanghai, Aug. 26.

DRINK

AGE—QUALITY—ECONOMY

IN

PETER JAWSON WHISKY

Agents

GANDE, PRICE, LTD.

Established 1892

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

PITCHED BATTLE ON THE
RACE COURSE

In keeping with the sporting tradition of the Volunteer Corps, the Armoured Car Company and the Shanghai Scottish snatched a brief respite of leave during the mobilization period to play off a cricket match, the issue at stake being the first leg of the Wilson-Newton Tankard, the trophy—an enormous "mug"—being on view at the Cricket Club on August 27.

The Armoured Cars, thanks to a fine stand by Captain D. W. Leach at a critical period were able to defeat the Scottish by four wickets, continuing on with their innings to play out. The Scottish batted first and knocked up the meagre total of 72 runs, Pte. H. E. Orr of the winning team being mainly responsible for their cheap dismissal as he took 7 wickets for 24 runs in 15 overs and was not out during the innings. In reply, the Armoured Cars passed their opponent's score with four wickets in hand and continued the innings to reach a total of 110 runs when stumps were drawn, one wicket still being in hand at this time.

Captain D. W. Leach's innings won the day for the Cars, as he went in sixth man down, with the score standing at 42, and most of the best batsmen in his side had been dismissed by treating the bowling aggressively he was able to carry the score to the winning run, his partner Pte. C.J.H. Spraggett stone-walling and being content to hold his play out. Nevertheless it remained for Spraggett to score the winning hit—a single—and thereafter both went out to every ball, in order to give the remainder of the race a knock.

For the Losers

For the losers, Pte. R. Laird played a fine and patient innings to get 13 runs, while Pte. R.D.K. Silby carried his bat for 12 runs, none of the remainder of the team reaching double figures. Cpl. A. C. Sinclair seemed to be well set when he was unlucky to be given out lbw.

Pte. H. E. Orr, bowling from the pavilion and returning the best bowling average of the day, and got 7 wickets for 24 runs. He was kept on for 15 overs without a break. The Skipper took 3 for 26 runs and was very consistent, it being his second team, Captain T.W.R. Wilson and Pte. J.B.H. Leckie bowled without being taken off until the match was won and lost. Leckie got 4 for 42 and Wilson 3 for 35.

H. E. Orr brought off a fine catch, reaching out high with his right hand to a hard return to his bowling from Wilson, while Mills made a good catch in slips to dismiss C. G. Jack. For the losing fielders, G. C. Williams did well to catch a return from C.J.H. Spraggett at mid off.

Shanghai Scottish

LI. R. F. Scott, b. H. Orr	1
Pte. R. Laird, b. H. Orr	13
Cpl. A. C. Sinclair, b. H. Orr	0
Pte. J. B. Leckie, c. G. Carey, b. J. Leach	0
Capt. D. W. Leach, not out	12
Pte. M. Macrae, b. Orr	6
Pte. G. Gordon, c. Leach, b. Orr	0
Orr	0
Pte. C. G. Jack, c. Mills, b. Leach	7
L. Cpl. J. Allison, b. Orr	4
Extras	4
Total	72

Fall of wickets: 1-6 (Scott), 2-6 (Williams), 3-17 (Sinclair), 4-17 (Leckie), 5-22 (Wilson), 6-36 (Laird), 7-41 (Macrae), 8-56 (Brown), 9-61 (Jack), 10-72 (Allison).

Bowling analysis:	O. M. R. W.
Cpl. G. M. Mills	0 0 10 0
Pte. H. E. Orr	5 5 24 7
Captain D. W. Leach	13 2 28 3

Armoured Car Company	
Sgt. F.R.L. Carey, st. Sinclair, b. Wilson	17
LI. G. G. Day, b. Leckie	3
LI. J. S. Kenyon, b. Wilson	4
Pte. J. S. Mills, lbw, b. Leach	0
Cpl. J. D. Sayle, b. Leckie	7
Capt. D. W. Leach, not out	50
Pte. H. E. Orr, b. Leckie	0
C.J.H. Spraggett, c. G. C. Williams, b. Wilson	7
Sgt. F. Carey, b. Leach	0
Pte. H. McMichael, b. Leach	0
Pte. H. O. Bramble, not out	7
Extras	4
Total	110

Fall of wickets: 1-10 (Day), 2-11 (Kenyon), 3-34 (Carey), 4-36 (Mills), 5-42 (Sayle), 6-43 (Orr), 7-49 (Spraggett), 8-52 (G. C. Williams), 9-106 (McMichael).

Bowling analysis:	O. M. R. W.
Captain T.W.R. Wilson	0 0 10 0
Pte. J.B.H. Leckie	15 1 43 2
Pte. R. Laird	3 0 12 4
LI. R. F. Scott	3 0 22 0

FRIENDLY CRICKET ON
C. C. GROUND

R. Booth's XI defeated G. S. Dunkley's XI by six wickets in the friendly cricket match on the Cricket Club ground on Aug. 28, the free hitting of the winners enabling them to gain the victory with plenty of time to spare. After the match had been won the winners played on to give their remaining batsmen a knock.

The best batting performance of the day was made by A. T. Bridge who scored 44 runs in a sound innings. He was lucky, however, not

The Fastest Mile in
History

Thousands of persons were present when Stan Wooderson, of the Blackheath Harriers, broke the world record for the mile to-day in a special handicap race.

He was clocked at 4 mins. 6-6/10 sec. which is 2/10ths of a second better than the record established by Glen Cunningham, the American.

Wooderson's intermediate times were 2 min. 2-6/10 sec. and 3 min. 7-2/10 sec. The handicap was so well framed that he just failed to catch the limit man. Some of Britain's leading miles participated in the race—Reuter.

Montpark, Aug. 28. S. C. Wooderson, of the Blackheath Harriers, broke the world record for the mile to-day when he did the distance in 4 mins. 6-6/10 sec. which is an improvement by 2/10ths of a second on the record of Glen Cunningham, the American runner.

Wooderson had the assistance of Britain's leading miles in a special handicap—Reuter.

to have been out when he had scored 11, as a call for a short run saw him well out of his crease when the ball was returned smartly from the point out to him that Dunkley, usually very much alert in these instances, was caught napping and did not stop it to run him out. A. F. Gomes got 30 runs in a good innings as J. Cornfield had scored 33 not out when the match was won, going on thereafter to increase his score although he did not get his half century.

For the losers, A. Lingard scored 39 in a patient innings, while G. S. Dunkley going in ninth man down, got 24 in quick time.

Of the bowlers, H. Meston was the most successful, taking 6 wickets for 33 runs in 11 overs, Divecha on the other team being the most successful of the attack and getting 2 for 22 in 7 overs. Scores:—

G. S. DUNKLEY'S XI.	
M. J. Divecha, b. Meston	6
C. F. King, b. Meston	0
A. Lingard, run out	39
R. Kermann, b. Meston	22
F. Marshall, b. Read	23
H. Mellor, b. Meston	10
P. J. Hay, b. Meston	12
A. S. Read, b. Meston	5
S. Dunkley, b. Gomes	24
J. R. Kule, not out	1
J. C. Lucas, b. Kendall	1
Extras	1
Total	120

Fall of wickets: 1-3 (King), 2-8 (Divecha), 3-8 (Kermann), 4-31 (Marshall), 5-37 (Mellor), 6-78 (Lingard), 7-82 (Hay), 8-94 (Lucas), 9-104 (Hart), 10-128 (Dunkley).

Bowling analysis:	O. M. R. W.
H. Meston	11 0 33 6
E. H. Anstace	4 0 15 3
W. Marsay	5 1 8 0
S. Read	0 0 28 0
R. Booth	0 0 12 0
I. H. Kendall	4 0 9 1
A. F. Gomes	2 0 16 0
A. F. Gomes	1 0 4 0

R. Booth's XI.	
J. Pote-Irunt, c. Dunkley, b. King	4
A. T. Bridge, lbw, b. Divecha	44
M. J. Divecha, b. Read	0
I. H. Kendall, c. King, b. Divecha	2
J. Cornfield, not out	33
P. W. Williams, not out	30
Extras	6
Total for 4 wickets	120

R. Booth, E. H. Anstace, C. Read, H. Meston and W. Marsay still to bat.

Bowling Analysis:	O. M. R. W.
C. F. King	8 2 32 1
R. Kermann	6 0 35 3
A. Lingard	7 1 23 0
H. Mellor	2 0 5 1
A. S. Read	2 0 6 0

BOXING "BEHIND
THE LINES"

Hostilities pleasantly limited to leather pushing gave a fair crowd of service men something to cheer and cheer when "B" Battalion of the S.V.C. held a boxing smoker at their headquarters at the Pakhoi Road School on August 28.

The popular Joe Clara fought his usual cool fight last night but did not get under way, soon enough against mauling and constantly aggressive Meleshko to get anything better than a draw. He swung mightily towards the end but had little luck in landing.

MAIN BOU

Chick Jarboe (U.S.S. Augusta) drew with J. Ausborn (U.S.S. Augusta) Semi-Final

Pte. Joe Clara (Filipino Coy.) drew with Pte. Meleshko (C.C. Batt.)

FIGHTMANSHIP

Pte. Silver (Port. Coy.) outpointed Pte. Punney.
Fireman Watt (U.S.S. Augusta) knocked out Pte. Reuben (Port. Coy.)
Pte. Foy (Am. Coy.) outpointed Pte. Cruz (Port. Coy.)
Pte. Austin (Port. Coy.) TKOed Pte. Souza (Port. Coy.)
Pte. J. Souza (Port. Coy.) outpointed Pte. Schierhorn (U.S. Coast Guard)
Pte. Joaquin drew with Pte. Schmalz Haeussling (Am. Mach. Coy.)
Pte. Sante (Filipino Coy.) outpointed Pte. Maher (Port. Coy.)

FOOTBALL SEASON AT
DOLLAR WHARF

The football season has started at the Dollar Wharf where most of the crew of the British steamer Red Gate has been stranded since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. The boom opposite the Chinese Bund has prevented the vessel from proceeding to sea.

To pass the time the crew commenced an intensive cricket programme to the astonishment of the Chinese troops in the district, but a local foreigner, who realized that the football season is here, sent the men up a football and the change has been effected. Incidentally, the Scottish football season starts earlier than the English season and grave suspicions are entertained that the chief engineer—obviously a Scot because all good chief engineers are Scotsmen—has exercised his influence in the question.

The latest reports did not indicate whether any Chinese recruits are available but they are needed because two full elevens cannot be fielded.

100 YARDS RECORD
EQUALLED

Strasbourg, Aug. 29. Ben Johnson, the United States flat, equalled Frank Wyke's world record for the 100 yards at an international athletic meeting here to-day, when he was clocked at 9-4/10 seconds for the distance.

Leroy Kippick, another American, did the 110 metres hurdles in 13-8/10 seconds to break the record of 14-1/10 seconds set up by his compatriot, Forest Towns.

It is unlikely, however, that the flights of Johnson and Kippick will be recognized as they had a following wind.

Johnson is at present in great form. On August 22 he broke the world 100 metres record in Paris by doing the distance in 10-2/10 seconds, clipping 1/10th of a second off the old mark—Reuter.

HELEN WILLS MOODY
GAINS DIVORCE

Reno, Aug. 23. Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, the well-known American tennis player, has been granted a divorce, from her grounds of mental cruelty, from her broker husband whom she married in 1929.

Mrs. Moody indicated to Reuter that she had no intention of engaging in competitive tennis in the future. She plans to do dress designing in New York—Reuter.

GOODMAN TAKES U. S.
AMATEUR GOLF

Portland, Oregon, Aug. 28. Johnny Goodman, of Tulsa, former American Open Champion, won the American Amateur Golf Championship to-day, defeating Ray Bilbous, of Poughkeepsie, New York, by two up at the end of the 26-hole final—Reuter.

LEGLESS SWIMMER
REACHES N.Y.

New York, Aug. 29. Charles Zimny, 43, arrived here at ten o'clock to-night, completing a 148-hour nonstop swim of 156 miles from Albany. Zimny is legless—United Press.

THE "NOTTS EXPRESS"
OUT FOR SEASON

London, Aug. 24. An official statement was issued to-day by the secretary of the Notts Cricket Club stating that Larwood, the famous fast bowler, has been suspended for the remainder of the season for "breach of discipline following a resolution by the Committee." The chairman and secretary declined to comment—Reuter.

Home Cricket Results

London, Aug. 24. Essex took first innings points from Nottingham after drawing; Warwick beat Northants by nine wickets; Somerset took first innings points from Sussex after drawing; Hampshire drew with the New Zealanders; Glamorgan beat Leicester by nine wickets; Derby beat

A Mettlesome Irish
Athlete

London, Aug. 24. After it having first been reported that Dr. Patrick O'Callaghan had thrown the hammer 196 ft. subsequent measurement showed that the distance actually was 198 ft. 8 1/2 in.

Unfortunately the Irish Athletic Association is not affiliated with the International Federation so that the splendid performance cannot be recognised as a world record.

The hammer with which the record throw was performed has been forwarded to the International Federation headquarters for a confirmation of its correct weight.—Trans-Ocean.

Worcester by 45 runs; Gloucester beat Lancashire by 215 runs.

At Leamington—Kent beat by 71 runs. Middlesex 277 and 323 for seven, Kent 192 and 204. Gloucester beat Leamington by 197, Somerset 49 and 49.

At Eastbourne—Somerset drew but took first innings points from Sussex. Somerset 411 (Meyer 125, Cameron 131) and 188 for 10, declared. Sussex 403 (Jim Parks 112) and nine for three.

At Bournemouth—Hampshire drew with the New Zealanders. Hampshire 421 (Potchery 130) and 171 for five, declared. New Zealanders 324 (Vivian 112, Cressie 56) and 163 for five.

At Canterbury—Glamorgan beat Leicester by nine wickets. Leicester 152 (Clay six for 60) and 217 (Clay four for 60). Matthews five for 33; Glamorgan 30 and 20 for one.

At Chester—Derby beat Worcester by 45 runs. Derby 175 and 270; Worcester 185 and 215 (Kington 106).

At Gloucester—Gloucester beat Lancashire by 215 runs. Gloucester 427 (Barnett 220 and 204) for four, declared. Lancashire 220 (Iddon 114) and 186 (Goddard seven for 65).

At York—Yorkshire drew but took first innings points from Surrey. Yorkshire 463 (Vardley 101); Surrey 213 (Fisher 100) and 189 for two, 259 for six (Fishlock 106, Gregory drew).

At Nottingham—Essex drew but took first innings points from Notts. Essex 436 (Vere-Hodge 108) and 241 for five (Avery 109); Notts 340 (Keeton 136, and 136).

At Northampton—Warwick beat Northants by nine wickets. Northants 351 (Hollies seven for 129) and 196 (Hollies five for 53). Warwick 391 for eight, (Croom 177) and 157 for one.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 27. At Clacton—Essex beat Lancashire by 302 runs. Essex 275 and 219 for nine, declared. Lancashire 108 (Nichols four for 42, Smith five for 129); and 84 (Nichols five for 49, P. Smith five for 14).

At Worcester—Somerset beat Worcester by 56 runs. Somerset 125 and 125 and 112 (Jackson six for 38); Worcester 127 (Hazzell five for 25) and 197 (Andrews seven for 40).

At Eastbourne—Yorkshire beat Sussex by an innings and 116. Yorkshire 457 (Leyland 101); Sussex 193 (Varty eight for 60) and 143 (Verity six for 52).

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch—Derby beat Leicester by 22 runs. Derby 213 (Patterson six for 50) and 320 for eight, declared. Leicester 106 and 383 (Armstrong 88, Prentice 131).

At Canterbury—Kent beat the New Zealanders by one wicket. New Zealanders 185 and 300 (McIntyre 75); Kent 321 (Woolley 79) and 100 for nine (Roberts five for 53).

At Nottingham—Middlesex drew but took first innings points from Notts. Notts 316 and 447 for six (Hardstaff 288); Middlesex 325 for nine declared (Price 104, Hendren 129, Compton 111)—Reuter.

Hampshire Beat Northants

London, Aug. 26. Hampshire beat Northants to-day by an innings and 133 runs. Batting first, the winners knocked up 371 runs, of which Potchery was responsible for 79. In reply Northants made 105 (Hart 49 and 22) and, following on, 133—Reuter.

BRITISH BOY'S GOLF
CHAMPIONSHIP

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Aug. 28. Ian Roberts, 18-year-old boy from Murrayfield, won the Boys Amateur Golf championship at the Bruntsfield Links, Edinburgh, to-day, defeating J. I. Stewart, of Auchendunny, by 8 and 7 in an all-Scottish final.

The loser is only 14½ years old and is an engineers' apprentice—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL
RESULTS

London, Aug. 28. Excellent weather prevailed for the opening matches of the English football season and the gates were reported from all quarters, with no outstanding reverses.

Results

First Division
Bolton 2, Brentford 0
Charlton 1, Leeds 1
Chelsea 3, Liverpool 1
Everton 1, Arsenal 4
Huddersfield 3, Blackpool 1
Leicester 0, Derby 0
Preston 2, West Bromwich 3
Sheff. Wed. 0, Grimsby 1
Stoke 2, Birmingham 3
Sunderland 3, Middlesbrough 1
Wolverhampton 3, Manchester City 1

Second Division

Aston Villa 2, West Ham 0
Bradford 3, Barnsley 0
Burnley 2, Bury 0
Cardiff 1, Southend 1
Manchester United 3, Newcastle 0
Norwich 4, Southampton 3
Plymouth 0, Exeter 2
Sheff. United 2, Notts Forest 1
Stockport 2, Luton 1
Reading 1, Millwall 0
Tottenham 0, Coventry 0

Third Division (South)

Bristol City 3, Gillingham 1
Clapton Orient 1, Southport 1
Crystal Palace 1, Aldershot 1
Mansfield 4, Northampton 1
Reading 0, Rangoon 3
Notts County 3, Swindon 0
Queens Park Rangers 2, Brighton 1
Sheff. Hallam 0, York 0
South End 1, Bournemouth 0
Torquay 1, Walsall 0
Watford 4, Bristol Rovers 0

Third Division (North)

Accrington 1, Carlisle 4
Chester 1, Halifax 1
Darlington 1, Southport 1
Doncaster 4, Bradford City 0
Gateshead 2, Crewe 0
Hull 3, Wrexham 0
Lincoln 2, Hartlepool 1
New Brighton 2, Barrow 1
Preston 1, Hartlepool 0
Rochdale 0, York 0
Rotherham 2, Tranmere 1

Scottish League

First Division
Aberdeen 3, Partick 1
Aberdeen 4, Ayr 0
Ayr United 4, Kilmarnock 2
Dundee 1, Dundee of the South 2
Clyde 1, St. Mirren 1
Dundee 1, Ayr 0
Falkirk 0, Rangers 2
Hamilton 4, Hibernian 0
Hearts 2, Third Lanark 1
Hibernian 0, Rangers 2
Kilmarnock 2, Celtic 1
Morton 0, Dundee 2
Motherwell 1, Clyde 0
Partick Thistle 4, Hamilton Acc. 3
Queen's Park 0, Motherwell 3
Rangers 2, St. Johnstone 2
St. Johnstone 1, Hearts 2
St. Mirren 2, Aberdeen 1
Third Lanark 3, Morton 0

Second Division

Airdrieonians 4, Partick 1
Brechin 2, Raith 8
Cowdenbeath 2, King's Park 8
Dundee 0, Dundee of the South 1
East Fife 1, Albion 2
East Stirling 2, Dumbarton 2
Forfar 0, Dundee 1
Leith 1, St. Bernard's 1
Stenhousemuir 2, Dunfermline 5

—Reuter.

BASEBALL IN AMERICA

NATIONAL LEAGUE	New York, Aug. 29.	Winn. Lost Pct.
Chicago	72	46 .610
New York	62	46 .568
Boston	64	50 .562
Pittsburgh	61	57 .517
Boston	57	61 .483
Philadelphia	50	68 .424
Brooklyn	48	68 .414
Cincinnati	45	66 .411

AMERICAN LEAGUE	New York, Aug. 29.	Winn. Lost Pct.
New York	78	36 .684
Detroit	68	48 .588
Boston	64	50 .562
Chicago	67	53 .558
Cleveland	57	56 .504
Philadelphia	50	68 .424
St. Louis	36	79 .304
Philadelphia	35	79 .307

—United Press.

NEW WORLD RECORD FOR
BACKSTROKE

Honolulu, Aug. 29. Adolph Kiefer, American swimmer star, established a new world record for the 100 yards backstroke to-day with a time of 60-6/10 seconds. The previous mark was 65-6/10 seconds, set up by Warren Keohola in 1924—Reuter.

MAX BAER TO FIGHT
BRADDOCK

A fight has been arranged between Jimmy Braddock, recently defeated world heavyweight champion, and Max Baer.

It will take place at Madison Square Garden on October 29—Reuter.

BELGIAN RACING CYCLIST
WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Copenhagen, Aug. 30. For the eighth time in succession the Belgian racing cyclist, Josef Schrenk, won the world's championship of the professional sprinters. Arlo van Vliet, Holland, was second and Richter, Germany, third—Trans-Ocean.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

ENVOY'S WOUNDING SHOCKS CT. BRITAIN

Foreign Office Awaits Details; Japan's Regrets Expressed: Firm Attitude Taken

London, Aug. 27. The Government has received the news of the shooting of the British Ambassador in China, Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, with the deepest concern, declares a communique issued by the Foreign Office. After recapitulating the circumstances of the occurrence, the statement adds: "His Majesty's Government is obtaining certain further information which it requires. As soon as this information has been received, it will be in a position to take appropriate action with the Japanese Government."

According to the Government's information, the communique states, the Ambassador's car was flying the Union Jack and was fired upon with a machine-gun and bombed at about 2.30 p.m. by two Japanese planes.

The Ambassador, the statement asserts, "was very seriously wounded and is now in a hospital in Shanghai. The British Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. W. A. Lovat-Fraser, and the Financial Adviser, Mr. E. L. Hall-Patch, who were in the same car, are stated to be unhurt."

Prompt Apology Noted

The report that the Japanese authorities in Shanghai have expressed regret to the British Acting Consul-General is considered gratifying, but it is pointed out that Great Britain has already warned the Chinese and Japanese Governments that they will be held responsible for damage to British lives and property occasioned by fighting.

Although it is admitted that the Ambassador was only struck through the arm, the communique states that a civilian motor car when a state of war has not even been declared is deemed open to severe reproach.

The news of the attack, which reached London in the middle of the forenoon, deeply shocked public opinion.

The early editions of the evening papers contained few details, as messages from China were incomplete and conflicting. The public soon realized there was no question of deliberate firing upon the British party, but the incident was stated to have occurred fifty miles from the scene of disorders between the Japanese and Chinese forces at Shanghai on the main road from Nanking.

As no state of war exists between the Chinese and Japanese Governments, the penalty is imposed upon to understand what appeared to be indiscriminate attacks upon traffic on a great highway.

Lady Knatchbull-Hugessen, with her two daughters, is believed to have been on holiday at Peitaiho when the British authorities immediately tried to get in touch with her.

Tokyo's Regrets

Tokyo, Aug. 27. Regrets for the wounding of the British Ambassador were this morning voiced at the meeting of the Cabinet by Mr. Koki Hirota and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, respectively Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Navy. The steps to be taken by the Government in connection with the incident, they said, will be decided upon following the completion of the official investigations on the spot.

Mr. Hirota also reported that he had sent a message of sympathy to the British Government, and had instructed Mr. Shigeru Kawagoe, Ambassador to China, and Mr. Shigenobu Shima, Third Secretary of the Embassy, to call on Sir Hugh and Lady Knatchbull-Hugessen respectively.

Japan Deeply Sympathetic

Tokyo, Aug. 27. All Japanese newspapers express profound sympathy with the British Ambassador, Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, in his misfortune. "It is quite unthinkable," declared a spokesman of the Foreign Office, "that Japanese planes intentionally fired at Sir Hugh's car." The Japanese authorities on the spot, he was reported to have said, are conducting investigation of the "extremely unhappy incident."

Japanese Plane Lent

Peiping, Aug. 27. In a plane put at her disposal by the Japanese military authorities in North China, Mrs. D. J. Cowan, wife of the First Secretary of the British Embassy in China, left here for Peitaiho this morning to be with Lady Knatchbull-Hugessen, wife of the British Ambassador. Mrs. Cowan was accompanied by Mr. Shigenobu Shima, Third Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, who was instructed by the Gaimusho to express the Japanese Government's sympathies to the wounded envoy's wife.

BRITAIN'S NOTE TO JAPAN ASKS FULL APOLOGY

Studios Moderation Seen in Formal Protest

London, Aug. 30. Studios moderation is the keynote of the British protest to Japan regarding the attack on Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, the British Ambassador to China.

The demands are considered to be of such a nature that they can be fulfilled without national humiliation. It is sufficient reproof, according to British circles, that Japan should have received such a Note at all.

There is no hint of reprisals, and it is understood that the British Government has no further action in mind should Japan fail to comply with the request contained in the Note. British circles consider that a refusal on the part of Japan would merely show the world finally that she was a nation without respect for any international decencies.

Regarding the forces that an indemnity might be asked, it is the British Government's view that the issues are far too grave and wide for the matter to be made merely one of cash. It is that in the event of such outstanding, serious international importance, it would be undignified to make any claims for compensation.

No date has been fixed for the Japanese Government's reply, but the British Government hopes that an answer will be forthcoming without delay.

Three Requests Made

Three requests are made in the Note, the text of which was issued yesterday by the Foreign Office:

1. A formal apology to be conveyed by Japan to Britain.
2. Suitable punishment of those responsible for the attack.
3. An assurance by the Japanese authorities that necessary measures will be taken to prevent a recurrence of incidents of such a character.

After recounting the facts of the shooting, the Note states that the British Government received, with deep distress and concern, the news of this "deplorable event" in respect of which they must record their emphatic protest and request the fullest measure of redress.

"Although non-combatants, including residents in the country concerned, the Note proceeds, 'must accept the inevitable risk of injury resulting indirectly from the normal conduct of hostilities, it is one of the oldest and best-established rules of international law that direct or deliberate attacks on non-combatants are absolutely prohibited, whether inside or outside the area in which hostilities are taking place.'

"Aircraft are in no way exempt from this rule, which prohibits not only an attack from the air as by any other form of attack. Nor can a plea of accident be accepted where the facts are such as to show, at best, negligence and complete disregard for the sanctity of civilian life."

Not Purely an Accident

"In the present case," the Note continues, "the facts which have been recorded make it clear that this was not an accident resulting from any normal hostile operations, and it should have been obvious to the aircraft that they were dealing with non-combatants."

It is also stated that the plea, should it be advanced, that the flags carried on the cars were too small to be visible, was irrelevant. There would have been no justification for the attack even had the cars carried no flags. The foreign, even the diplomatic, status of the occupants was also irrelevant. The real issue was that they were non-combatants.

The aircraft, no doubt, the Note declares, did not intend to attack His Majesty's Ambassador as such, "though apparently the intent did extend to attack non-combatants. That sufficed in itself to constitute an illegality."

"The fact that, in the present case, an actual state of war has been declared, and that the aircraft was fired by either party to exist, emphasizes the inexcusable nature of what occurred."

"It is pertinent to observe," the Note adds, "that in this particular case, the Ambassador was travelling in a locality where there were no Chinese troops, nor any actual hostilities in progress. No Chinese troops, in fact, were encountered by the Ambassador's party until about an hour's drive from the scene of the attack."

"His Majesty's Government feel that they must take this opportunity to emphasize the wider significance of this event, which is a dramatic example of the results to be expected from indiscriminate attack from the air."

"Such events are inseparable from the practice, as illegal as it is inhuman, of attacking civilians, the clear distinction between combatants and non-combatants in the conduct of hostilities which international law, no less than the conscience of mankind, has always enjoined."

BRITISH PRESS ON ENVOY INCIDENT

Outspoken Comment Made by Leading London Journals: Caution Urged

London, Aug. 27.

The wounding of the British Ambassador, Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, is the subject of comment in practically all the leading newspapers this morning.

The incident, says the "Daily Telegraph," grave international consequence, and no hasty conclusions will be drawn in England until the incident is thoroughly investigated. The Japanese Government, it declares, will scarcely venture to minimize the gravity of the event, since it is justifying the whole of its operations in Shanghai on the shooting of two Japanese trespassers on a Chinese aerodrome.

"For the present," asserts the "Telegraph," "we must assume that the attack on Sir Hugh was an unintentional blunder. The gravity was not recognized in the early messages emanating from the official Japanese news agency. A different attitude will be expected on the part of the Japanese Government. The attack dramatically reinforces the necessity of a protest against the disregard of neutral rights."

Facts Point to Accident

All circumstances indicate, says the "Daily Mail," that the unfortunate happening was undoubtedly an accident. If friendly Anglo-Japanese relations are to be maintained, all possible steps should be taken to see that unfortunate incidents with such grave implications are avoided in future.

The British people, the journal concludes, earnestly desire that friendly relations with the country concerned should continue unimpaired.

The Japanese are preferring anxious apologies for dangerously wounding our Ambassador, says "Daily Herald," and there is no doubt of their sincerity. They may have an unaccounted desire to turn out all foreigners, except themselves, from China, but that is a story for another time.

"They are certainly no such fools as to make a deliberate attack upon a British Ambassador or even upon a British ship, and so there is no point in getting worked up, striking outraged gestures or clamouring for retribution."

It is a tragic accident like the bombing of the Deutschland and perhaps, adds the "Daily Herald," and no Briton is going to stir up a sequel like Almeria. The only sequel worth worrying about is that the Ambassador should recover.

"Unparalleled Outrage"

"The Times" describes the attack as an "unparalleled outrage."

"We may take it for granted," the newspaper declares, "that not even the most reckless Japanese aviators would have attacked the Embassy cars had they been aware of the identity of the occupants, but that does not acquit the Japanese Government of responsibility."

"Even the unofficial explanation that Japanese aviators had been ordered to attack all motor-cars, because it was thought that General Chiang Kai-shek might be proceeding to Shanghai, would, the journal states, convict the Japanese Government of complete disregard of the sanctity of civilian life in a country with which they were not formally at war and in an area many miles from the scene of fighting."

More formal apologies, it proceeds, may certainly be expected from Tokyo, but apologies alone will not be sufficient reparation for an "accident" of this kind. The status of an Ambassador is sacrosanct. Nothing excuses its violation.

"The outrage serves to underline the implications of an intolerable situation," the journal adds. The British Government will doubtless know how to obtain satisfaction. It may rest assured of the strongest public opinion in any appropriate action" it decides to take.

"Very Grave Incident"

"A very grave incident" is the heading of a leader in the "Morning Post" today. The public opinion of the country, the newspaper declares, will be deeply shocked at the news that Sir Hugh has been gravely wounded in the course of a "deliberate, sustained attack by Japanese aeroplanes."

"This outrage," it continues, "is without excuse, for the Ambassador's car was flying the Union Jack and a single car could not well have been supposed to be of military significance."

In the official communique relating to the incident there is, behind the proper diplomatic reserve, an indication of a "natural" indignation. "Morning Post" points out. It is, therefore, satisfactory to know that as soon as further necessary information has been received, His Majesty's Government will take appropriate ac-

tion with the Japanese Government. The country will be content with nothing less, the journal asserts.

Inquiry Awaited

"It is unparadigmatic," it adds, "that an Ambassador, entitled to rely on diplomatic immunity while proceeding on lawful occasion, should be exposed to such an attack. A man must be assumed that the Japanese Government will hasten to offer the most ample apologies for what has been done by those for whose action it is responsible."

After referring to the expressions of sympathy by the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, and the Japanese press, the "Morning Post" concludes that it is easy to believe that nothing could be more unwelcome to the Japanese Government than such an incident.

It is to be expected, the newspaper says, that Japan will not be slow in demanding to know, from those controlling military operations in China, how such an "indefensible outrage" can be allowed to be perpetrated by the forces under Japanese command.

—Reuter.

Blockade Discrepancy

London, Aug. 28. Indignation at the outrage has been increased, rather than lessened, by some of the Japanese explanations, says the Diplomatic Correspondent of "The Times."

Regarding the statement that the Japanese Army learned that General Chiang Kai-shek was to travel on the Nanking-Shanghai road that day, the correspondent says that it amounts to saying: "We did not plot to shoot the British Ambassador, but we did plot to murder the head of a neighbouring State with whom we were in diplomatic relations."

The explanation regarding the alleged misuse of British flags by the Chinese can hardly be taken seriously, the correspondent asserts. In any case, he adds, the Japanese are not justified in interfering with foreign cars "simply because some Chinese are doing something which they dislike."

Referring to the Japanese blockade against Chinese shipping, "The Times" says that further confirmation is awaited. It appears, the correspondent points out, that there is some discrepancy between the Admiral's reported orders and the statement of the Japanese Foreign Office that no foreign ships are to be molested.

"Any case, he concludes, the dangers of incidents of this obviously present, and it is strongly doubted whether the Japanese have any right to blockade the shores of a country with which officially they are not at war.—Reuter.

More Comment

London, Aug. 28. "The News Chronicle" states that "There is some reason to believe that if the Japanese Government should reject proper demands which the British Government is making, the latter might even go so far as to remove the British Ambassador from Tokyo."

"The shooting of the British Ambassador is not only an outrage in itself, but is part of a bigger outrage for which Japan alone is responsible," writes the "Manchester Guardian."

"There is of course no question of reprisals, for there is no intention of replying to outrage by outrage. But according to views taken the outrage itself and its wider implications call for a protest far more emphatic than would be justified by a mere isolated incident."

American Aid

Official circles here are commenting on the fact that the life of Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, was saved by American blood when an American Marine volunteered for the blood transfusion. It is particularly gratifying, they believe, that in such a grave incident it was an American service man who rendered such notable service to the British diplomat.—Havas.

Asks Japan's Apology

London, Aug. 29. The shooting of Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, the British Ambassador, is a challenge to the world, says the "Sunday Times" in a leading article today.

"Japan's only wise course," the newspaper proceeds, "is to own up and apologize, but more needed from her than that. She must take reasonable steps to prevent similar outrages from recurring. Among the most important, perhaps, is that unless she is ready to stop top-down war, she should avoid and declare it."

"It is doubtful if Japan, without declaring war, is entitled to blockade at all," adds the "Sunday Times." Every hope is felt in London, asserts the "Observer," that the Japanese Government will spontaneously prevent any extension of the mischief arising from the wounding of Sir Hugh by a prompt agreement

to offer apology and reparation for the incident, "which must have shocked Tokyo as deeply as every other capital in the world."—Reuter.

WASHINGTON REACTIONS

Washington, Aug. 26. Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, cabled to-day to the British Government expressing great distress at the wounding of the British Ambassador, Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, and offering his solicitude and best wishes for his recovery.

Mr. Hull described the incident as "extremely regrettable and unfortunate."

The affair is looked upon as emphasizing the danger confronting neutrals in the zone of hostilities, and will probably result in renewed pressure on Americans to leave Shanghai.

Mr. Hull discussed the latest developments in the Far East to-day with President Roosevelt, after which the Chief Executive attended a meeting of the Cabinet.

The President, in conference to members of the Cabinet, surveyed the whole Far Eastern situation, but no decisions were reached. "It is rather a question of watching," said an official.—Reuter.

U. S. Condemnation

New York, Aug. 27. Strong condemnation of disregard for neutral nationals in the hostilities between China and Japan is expressed to-day by the "New York Herald Tribune."

"This undeclared war," says the newspaper, "has been deliberately developed by means of evading what ever shreds remain of the legal restraints which society has sought to throw around the doctrine of brute force in international affairs."

The mistreatment which has befallen the British Ambassador in China, Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, has naturally and unmistakably deepened the concern felt in England for the safety of British lives and property. The Journal adds that he hopes to recently entertained in Tokyo for the revival of the old Anglo-Japanese Alliance "must now be written down."—Reuter.

Time for Britain to Act

Washington, Aug. 27. "Perhaps we shall now see the beginning of a British reaction to the significance of all that has been happening during the historic date of September 18, 1931, when Japan set her Asian march in motion, and to-day," says the "Washington Daily News" in commenting to-day on the wounding of Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, the British Ambassador.

Fundamentally, the newspaper declares, there is little difference between this and the incident which cost the life of the American sailor aboard the Augusta. Both were the result of accident rather than of design. Nevertheless, British psychology being what it is, the episode may prove a nasty shock to Downing Street.

"It is high time," the Journal proceeds, "that Great Britain herself should act. We do not mean war. On the contrary, Britain, more than any other Power, is in a position to influence Japan. She might induce Japan to return within the Nine-Power Treaty, but Britain must get over her negative habit of merely expending every American to do his duty."—Reuter.

CHINA PLEA TO LEAGUE RAISES NEW ISSUE

Paris, Aug. 27. The French Government is getting into contact with the British and American Governments regarding the attitude to be adopted at the League of Nations meeting in September, when it is expected that China will bring up the question of Japanese aggression.

The French Government is considering whether a demarche should be made by the League to China and Japan, a step which, when it is being considered, should have weight as it would be supported by Great Britain, France and the United States.

Official circles consider that the seriousness of the situation has been aggravated by the wounding of the British Ambassador in China, Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, which is much deplored and which, it is thought, may make Tokyo realize the need of a more conciliatory attitude.

The situation has been aggravated, it is also contended, by Japan's threat to control maritime traffic in the Shanghai zone, but it is thought that this attitude may be modified.—Reuter.

LLOYD'S RAISES WAR RISKS

London, Aug. 27. War risk rates for the Mediterranean waters have been altered again.

Additional premiums for vessels to sail from or calling at Hongkong are half a crown per ton, compared with Shanghai 10/- per cent, Shanghai 3/- per cent, and Japan 2s. 6d. per cent.—Reuter.

WARM APPROVAL VOICED BY LONDON PRESS

London, Aug. 30. The British Note to Japan on the wounding of the British Ambassador to China, Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, is warmly commended to-day in the press.

The terms of the Note, says "The Times," were approved by the public as just. No British Government could have asked for less in satisfaction for a "shocking outrage." To have presented stiffer demands, "The Times" proceeds, would have been to allow well-justified resentment to outrun reason. The demands are reasonable, and it is hoped that the Japanese Government will promptly and unequivocally give the required satisfaction.

"Japan's disregard of the public law of the world in her dealings with China puts another severe strain on the structure of civilization," the Journal declares.

The Japanese, it continues, are a great nation and have a great future before them. Some are blinded by a narrow realism that sees only an immediate objective, but others, wiser and more far-sighted, must know slowly built-up rules of civilization. Japan can win a richer place than she can gain by force in a world of anarchy.

"The Times" emphasizes that the British Government, without abandoning any of her rights, will continue to work for peace. It stresses that the real issue is the attack on a party of non-combatants.

The Note, the Journal concludes, stands on no petty point of honor, but for a fundamental principle which cannot be allowed to lapse into desuetude.

Public Endorsement

The public opinion of England, says the "Morning Post," will fully endorse the terms of the Note.

The "deplorable attack" on the British Ambassador, the newspaper continues, has deeply stirred the nation, built-up rules of civilization, and with no protest or emphasis against an action which the Government and people alike regard as inexcusable.

The Government, asserts the Journal, could have hardly asked for less, and perhaps it is a little surprising that they should have had to ask at all for what might so properly have been forthcoming spontaneously and immediately.

"We have cause to believe," the "Morning Post" concludes, "that the British request will not receive a favourable response from Japan, who cannot be unminful of the age-old amity of the two nations."

Unhappy Situation

The Japanese Government, declares the "Daily Express," would be wise to consider the Japanese situation which does not favour them.

The entire situation between China and Japan, the newspaper adds, is turning out far from happily for Japan. Japan is already short of food, her exports are falling below her imports, and the country is near bankruptcy.

The "News-Chronicle" says that the Note makes demands which any responsible Government, careful of its honour, would have already granted.

The "Daily Telegraph" says the Note is "firm, but restrained" and that the natural anticipation is that the Japanese Government will offer the satisfaction.

Regarding attacks on non-combatants, the newspaper says that unless the doctrine generally accepted for warfare on land and sea can be extended to operations from the air, future conflicts between great nations must see the collapse of civilization.

The Note, asserts the "Daily Herald," reveals the plight of a world without effective institutions for peace, and British foreign policy should be directed to the restoration of the League of Nations.—Reuter.

Italian Impression

Rome, Aug. 30. While authoritative circles have hitherto declined to comment on the British Note to Japan, the general impression is that Britain's demands are in no way "excessive or vindictive." Opinion in Rome inclines to the belief that the affair will shortly be liquidated.—Reuter.

ITALIAN VIEW OF AFFAIR

Rome, Aug. 28. "It is not a mere episode but an important event reverberating Great Britain's difficult position," writes "La Stampa," commenting on the wounding of the British Ambassador.

The paper believes the incident will not have important consequences as "nothing can strip Japan except force of arms, and London is apparently not willing to attempt the risks of a military expedition."

The paper concludes by underlining the importance of the alleged capture of Kalgan to the Japanese, which considerably reduces the possibility of direct assistance from the Soviet Government.—Havas.

CHINA BLOCKADE NOT OFFICIAL

Britain Unaffected Unless Ships Stopped

London, Aug. 27. The Foreign Office has hitherto not received any official notification of Japan's intention to blockade the South China coast.

As no legal state of war exists, there is no question, it is stated, of the British Government recognizing the blockade any more than in the case of the frequent blockades of the coast of Spain announced by Gen. Francisco Franco, the Spanish Nationalist leader.

Great Britain, it is added, will not be affected unless Japan claims the right to stop and search British ships, and this Japan has not so far intimated her intention of doing.—Reuter.

Chinese Envoy's Statement

London, Aug. 26. The Chinese Ambassador in London, Mr. Qiu Tai-chi, in a statement to the press, characterized the declaration of blockade by the Japanese as a proof that Japan wanted to subjugate entire China by a great offensive war.

The world must realize that this was only the beginning of what Japan, once in the possession of the Chinese means and resources, would strive for the hegemony in the entire Pacific area.

China was fighting not only her own fight but also a fight of other powers whose interests were endangered by Japan.—Trans-Ocean.

London Embassy Statement

London, Aug. 27. "With a view to prompting China's reconsideration and to effect a speedy settlement of the present crisis, the Japanese naval authorities have found it necessary to close traffic to Chinese vessels on the China coast from 22 deg. 42 min. latitude north and 121 deg. 44 min. longitude east to 23 deg. 14 min. latitude north and 116 deg. 48 min. longitude east beginning on August 25," stated an official communique from the Japanese Embassy here.

"The above measure is solely one of self-defence against the lawless acts of the Chinese and applies only to Chinese vessels. It may be added that the peaceful character of the measure, by third-party powers will be fully respected, the Japanese navy having no intention of interfering with it," the communique adds.

Japan has been forced to adopt these measures of self-defence by the lawless attacks upon her forces by Chinese armies and their wanton disregard of Japanese lives and property and also their violation of Japanese rights and interests in China, but it has always been the desire of the Japanese Government to minimize the scope of the present affair," the communique concludes.

"However, the repeated outrages and provocations, the Chinese have have still further intensified the gravity of the situation."—Havas.

Paris View

Paris, Aug. 28. Serious international repercussions will follow if Japan carries out her alleged right to halt foreign ships in order to verify their nationality, official circles here believe, and assert that such action is unlikely.

In connection with the blockade of the China coasts declared by Japanese authorities, they point out that Japan has the right to carry out searches of Chinese ships, but not of foreign ships, and that maritime law a blockade must be preceded by a declaration of war, and the neutral powers must be notified. War has not been declared between China and Japan, and the Japanese Government has not forwarded any notification of the blockade to the Powers.—Havas.

SALVATION ARMY HAS ITS OWN 'WAR'

London, Aug. 24. Persistent rumours current here of an impending revolt of higher Salvation Army officers against General Evangeline Booth appear confirmed by a hastily summoned conference of Gen. Booth and her staff officers. The "Evening Standard" declares that the officers of the Salvation Army demand from Gen. Booth a clear statement that next year, on reaching the age limit of 73 years, she will resign. Gen. Booth is said to have refused, and will now give such a declaration.—Trans-Ocean.

CHINA REFUGEES ARRIVE IN VANCOUVER

Vancouver, Aug. 24. The Empress of Russia arrived here to-day with more than 100 passengers from China and Japan, including Lady Little, wife of Admiral Sir Charles Little, Commander-in-Chief of the British fleet in China.—Reuter.

BRITAIN REITERATES HER STAND

Subjects and Properties to Be Fully Protected

London, Aug. 25. The British Government's policy of protecting by all practicable measures, British lives and property in the Shanghai zone, was reaffirmed at a meeting at Downing Street to-day between the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain; the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden; and the Lord President of the Council, Viscount Halifax, according to a communique.

The Ministers, the statement declares, endorsed the decisions already taken by the Government concerning the Far Eastern situation, but there is no truth in the report that the Government is contemplating a policy of evacuation.

The Government proposes to persist in its efforts to secure the exclusion of Shanghai from the area of hostilities. It shares the anxieties of the United States Government concerning damage to the Far East generally from the present fighting, and will reserve its right to hold them responsible for damage or loss to British life or property resulting from the action of the Chinese or Japanese forces in the course of the present hostilities.

The Ministers, the communique states, regard it as very important that the close collaboration maintained with other Governments, especially the American and French, should continue.

Compensations for Damage

It will be recalled, the statement continues, that both the Chinese and Japanese Governments have been notified that the British Government reserves its right to hold them responsible for damage or loss to British life or property resulting from the action of the Chinese or Japanese forces in the course of the present hostilities.

Protests have also been addressed to the Japanese Government concerning the occupation of British properties in the International Settlement by the Japanese, and Tokyo has been warned that compensation for occupation and for any loss or damage will be claimed.

There was no disposition at to-day's meeting, it is stated, to weaken in that attitude.—Reuter.

GERMAN PRESS FAVOURS JAPAN'S VIEW

Berlin, Aug. 26. The alignment of the German press with the Japanese viewpoint on the Far Eastern conflict, on the ground that Japan is combating the encroachment of Bolshevism, has assumed a stronger tone.

Many newspapers last night appeared with general allegations that Moscow "is intervening" in China by deliveries of arms.—Reuter.

Japanese Flights Moscow Berlin, Aug. 25. The Japanese contention that the struggle in the Far East is one against the dangers of Bolshevism is being given increasing publicity in the German press.

The Nazi organ, "Der Angriff," suggests that Moscow is contemplating becoming more than a mere onlooker in the Far East.

Under the heading "Moscow's Shadow over China," the newspaper maintains that it would be the end of Moscow's plans of Bolshevizing the world if China joined the strong anti-Communist group.—Reuter.

German Press Praises Berlin, Aug. 25. Japanese successes in China are being prominently featured by the German newspapers, which splashed the news of the capture of Nankow Pass by Nipponese forces all over their front pages with huge captions indicating "tremendous Chinese losses."

"The excellent quality" of Japanese mechanized units which rendered "the successful operation possible" receives high praise in the press, in whose eye "the Japanese victories in China are creating an entirely new situation in the world."

This treatment in the press is deemed highly satisfactory by local Japanese quarters from whom a statement was published yesterday that "we feel pleased with the comprehension displayed by the press of the Reich in regard to the necessary evolution of the Far-Eastern situation."—Havas.

Italian Comment

London, Aug. 25. The extent of the loss of life and property in Shanghai, continues the correspondent, has aroused serious attention on the part of the Italian Government and Italian business men.

While great sympathy was felt with Japan when he joined Germany in the anti-Bolshevik pact, he adds the Japanese campaign against China "has come as a painful surprise. It is feared," the correspondent concludes, "that Japan will find her Chinese adventure a tremendous strain and that Soviet Russia will grow relatively stronger."—Reuter.

WASHINGTON TOLD OF BLOCKADE

Official Confirmation of Japan's Announcement

Washington, Aug. 29. The Government has received official confirmation of the Japanese announcement that the blockade of Chinese ports would not interfere with "peaceful commerce" carried on by third powers.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, told a press conference, however, that the Government had received no formal clarification of the extent of the blockade as regards any privilege of pre-emption which Japan might decide to exercise.—Reuter.

Potential Effect

Washington, Aug. 28.

Indicating the extent to which American and other foreign shipping may potentially be affected by the Japanese blockade of the China coast, the Institute of Pacific Relations today revealed that China's total foreign shipping for the first six months of the year included: British ships, 1,600,000 tons, which is 34.8 per cent; Chinese ships—4,900,000 tons, which is 21.9 per cent; Japanese ships—4,800,000 tons, which is 21.89 per cent; United States ships—1,100,000 tons, which is 5.14 per cent.—United Press.

Arms Ship Defected

Washington, Aug. 28.

The Maritime Commission has ordered the freighter Wichita to avoid the China war zone and proceed to Manila, instead of Shanghai, Mr. Ralph Emerson, spokesman for the National Maritime Union, told the United Press to-day.

Mr. Emerson said the Wichita had cleared Baltimore on Friday, carrying 21 aeroplanes and 500 tons of barbed wire consigned for Shanghai. He added that the Maritime Union had interested itself in the case for the purpose of protecting seamen who had demanded a bonus, should they be ordered to proceed to Shanghai.

The Commission and the true owners of the vessel have ordered the operating company, the American Pioneer line, to avoid the war zone, according to Mr. Emerson. The vessel requires 21 days to reach San Pedro, where it will refuel. It will then proceed to the Far East, by way of Honolulu. Should the Neutrality Act be invoked prior to the ship's arrival in Manila, its cargo may possibly never reach China.—United Press.

U. S. Neutrality Invocation

Washington, Aug. 26.

The State Department was seeking to assemble speedily all facts about the reported Japanese blockade, declared Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at a press conference to-day.

Japan, he said, had not yet officially notified the American Government of any blockade orders.

If the blockade is implemented, observers believe that it will result almost immediately in the invocation of the American Neutrality Act by the President.—Reuter.

Serious View

Washington, Aug. 26. State Department officials are taking a serious view of the Japanese blockade. It is feared that Japan will find difficulty in drawing a line between Chinese and foreign shipping. Should Japan intercept foreign ships, says the "New York Times," it will be difficult for President Roosevelt to avoid declaring the existence of a state of war.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Sir Gervase Beckett

London, Aug. 25.

Sir Gervase Beckett, banker, a former conservative M. P., and newspaper proprietor, died in London yesterday at the age of 71. One of his daughters is the wife of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden.—Wireless Through Reuter.

General Hans Busse

Berlin, Aug. 26.

The death has occurred at the age of 81, of General Hans Busse, who successfully defended Boyen, in East Prussia, the only German fortress to be besieged by a foreign army, during the World War.—Reuter.

M. Michel Bossan

Berlin, Aug. 27.

The noted French journalist, M. Michel Bossan, who has spent 30 years in Germany now been correspondent of "Le Matin" of Paris, was fatally injured in a motor accident to-day on the Reichs motor highway near Darmstadt.—Trans-Ocean.

U.S. WILL PROTECT HER OWN CITIZENS

Mr. Cordell Hull Reiterates His July Statement

Washington, Aug. 23. An urgent appeal for peace, directed primarily at Japan and China, was issued today by the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull.

Mr. Hull directed attention to his statement outlining American foreign policy which he issued on July 16 and which more than fifty nations, including Japan and China, formally approved as ideal principles of international relationships.

Mr. Hull also drew attention to the fact that many international treaties, including the Kellogg-Briand and Washington Conference pacts, of which China and Japan are both signatories, embraced the same principle.

"The United States Government," he added, "is firmly of the opinion that the principles summarized in that statement should effectively govern international relationships."

Apparently refuting Japan's tentative objections contained in its official observations on the July 16 statement, Mr. Hull said that the United States considered "applicable throughout the world; in the Pacific area as elsewhere, the principles set forth in that statement."

U.S. Citizens Protected

He emphasized the efforts of the United States Government to maintain peace in the Far East as elsewhere. He said it was also the Government's policy to protect its nationals in that area, primarily from mobs and other uncontrolled elements.

"For that purpose, we are sending at present small reinforcements of Marines to Shanghai...this is no mission of aggression. Their function is to be of assistance in the maintenance of order and security."

Mr. Hull said that when in any part of the world there arises "a threat or the existence of serious hostilities, the matter is the concern of all nations. Without attempting to pass judgment regarding the merits of the controversy, we appeal to all parties to refrain from resorting to war."

The Japanese statement to which the Secretary referred concurred with his July 16 statement of principles, but added that "the objectives of these principles will only be attained in their application to the Far Eastern situation by a full recognition of practical considerations and the actual particulars of the circumstances in that region."

President's Caution Praised

Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a radio broadcast to-night defended President Roosevelt's caution in invoking the Neutrality Act, lest the Sino-Japanese hostilities abruptly terminate with merely an international incident like that of 1932.

No details are available at present regarding the allocation of \$500,000 appropriated for expenses of evacuating Americans from Shanghai to Manila. The fund, it was explained, is to be disbursed "completely at the discretion of Mr. Cordell Hull."—United Press.

Mr. Welles for Europe

New York, Aug. 26. Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, and his family, went on board the Queen Mary to-day for a trip to Europe.

Mr. Welles said he was taking a holiday trip and would be back on September 27. It is understood, however, that Mr. Welles had received instructions from President Roosevelt to inform France and Great Britain of the United States policy in the Far East.—Havas.

Neutrality Law Revision

Boston, Aug. 25. "The Neutrality Bill will undoubtedly have to be revised and amended at the next session of Congress," declared Senator Edward R. Burke (Democrat; Nebraska) in an interview to-day. He asserted that the present legislation "amounts to a joke because of modern undeclared warfare."—Reuter.

Maj.-Gen. Butler's Outburst

Philadelphia, Aug. 23. Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, former commander of United States Marines in China, to-day declared that the United States should withdraw all its forces now in the Chinese war zone "unless the Government wants to get into trouble."

Quoted by the "Philadelphia Inquirer" in a copyrighted interview, the General, after a prolonged pronouncement have brought him international publicity on more than one occasion, asserted, "We have nothing to protect in China except the investments of some big-time industrial

LONDON VIEWS OF FAR EAST ISSUES

London, Aug. 24. In a leader headed "Japan's hazardous enterprise," the "Daily Telegraph" to-day says that it must be acknowledged that the rejection of the proffered guarantee for the safety of Japanese nationals if the International Settlement is excluded from the area of the conflict, is likely to be the fate of all offers of conciliation. Any moderating influences in Japan, the newspaper declares, have been over-ridden by military elements which are resolved on war.

Those who have watched, with all sympathy, the growth of the great Japanese nation must now most regret a decision which jeopardizes everything that has been won in fifty years of unparalleled advance.

For a war, the leader continued, that already involves great forces on two fronts, and may presently extend to other fields, Japan is ill-equipped financially and economically.

Japan's resources, the "Daily Telegraph" points out, have already been subjected to enormous strain by her Chinese enterprises and the promised reward to her people in new fields of profitable enterprise has not been realized.

Paradox in War

London, Aug. 26. The wider political aspects of the war, says "The Times" in a leader to-day on the Sino-Japanese conflict, are, to some extent, dominated by a paradox.

In order to conquer, Japan must destroy; yet if she destroys too much, her conquest is fruitless. Her aim, dictated by her own interests, is the subjugation, rather than the overthrow, of the Nanking Government. The collapse of the central authority in China would double the invader's difficulties and halve the victor's rewards. However, "The Times" asserts, the existence of a central authority depends on its armed forces, and to defeat these without disintegrating China and cutting Japan's own economic life-line will require a precision of aim and a delicacy of timing which "the hotheads of the army are not best fitted to provide."

Referring to the campaign in North China, "The Times" says that it forebodes the control by Japan of the Peiping-Paotow Railway whose seizure by Japan would be, for strategic reasons, a matter of immediate concern to Moscow. Among the many dangers which beset Japan on the warpath the greatest, the journal continues, is the threat of intervention by Soviet Russia. This threat, it develops at length, is likely to be so until Japan is even more deeply and more dispersedly committed in China than she is at present.—Reuter.

U.S. WARSHIPS GIVEN WARTIME FAREWELL

San Diego, Aug. 29. Thousands watched the U.S.S. Chaumont and the U.S.S. Marblehead sail to-day. Bands played swarthy music as "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" and "Over There." The two ships, carrying 1,300 U.S. Marines, are due to arrive in Shanghai on September 21, after refuelling in Honolulu.—United Press.

gamblers. We should have evacuated our people from China a week ago."—United Press.

Peace Policy Explained

Washington, Aug. 27. The United States Government has notified China and Japan that it demands respect for the United States rights and interests in the Far East, according to an announcement to-day by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Both the Chinese and Japanese Governments, he declared, "have been requested to observe these rights to the extent of being responsible for damages to United States property or citizens as a result of hostile operation."

Mr. Hull declared that his information from the Far East showed that Japan did not intend to interfere with foreign shipping in conducting her blockade of the China coast.

The United States Government, the Secretary of State asserted, considered itself now in a position of having been officially informed of the blockade's peaceful intentions. At the same time, he added, the United States Government was continuing to assemble the full facts concerning the effects of such a blockade.

Mr. Hull's Notes to China and Japan, the country leaderless and surrendering en masse.—Reuter.

NEUTRALIZATION PLAN AT STALE MATE

China Accepts but Japan Is Not Impressed

London, Aug. 24. China has notified Great Britain of her readiness to accept in principle the British proposals for the mutual withdrawal of Chinese and Japanese troops, including warships, from the Shanghai area.

Japan's final reply has not yet been received, but the British Government has hitherto been deeply disappointed at Tokyo's negative attitude.

Japanese circles in London believe that, with the aid of the newly-landed reinforcements, Japanese troops will not be long in driving the Chinese out of Shanghai, and that, with the ensuing displacement of the war area, the need of a neutral zone will disappear.

Although France from the first has favoured the British proposals, it is understood that the United States has replied that their effectiveness entirely depends on Japanese consent, which does not appear to be forthcoming.

The Chinese decision presumably will have no more practical effect than to throw the onus of a refusal on the Japanese.—Reuter.

Japan's Attitude

Tokyo, Aug. 25.

It is understood that Japan's position vis-a-vis the neutralization of the Shanghai area, as proposed by Great Britain, remains unchanged, namely, that the Japanese Government is not in a position to entrust the protection of the 30,000 Japanese residents in Shanghai, with their enormous investments, to foreign powers. Besides, it is stated, the Japanese Government insists that a sine qua non of the settlement of the Shanghai incident consist of the full observance of the Truce Agreement of 1932 by China.

No official comment is available regarding the appeal of Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, to China and Japan not to resort to war, but official circles here assert that "no state of war exists between China and Japan." The Japanese Government, it is stated, regards the Sino-Japanese conflict not as a war but as a mere incident.—Reuter.

TWO MORE BRITISH SHIPS BOMBED

St. Jean De Luz, Aug. 27.

Two British 4,000-ton steamers, Marion Moller and African Trader, were bombed in Gijon harbour in the course of severe air raids on the coast of Spain since August 1.

The African Trader was hit in her portside, and is reported to be leaking. The British destroyer Foresight is standing by. Both ships steamed up and got away as quickly as possible. The attack constitutes the third of a similar character on British shipping this week.—Reuter.

Seventeenth Ship Attacked

London, Aug. 29.

Yet another British steamer is reported to have been fired upon in Spanish waters.

The latest vessel is said to be the Bramhill, which is said to have been attacked near Gijon. The British destroyer Fearless has been sent to investigate.

This is the seventeenth ship to be attacked off Spain since August 1. Meanwhile, the African Trader, which was bombed and damaged in Gijon harbour on Friday, has arrived at Lapallice and has been beached for repairs.

The captain stated that the vessel was not bombed intentionally but that the damage had resulted from the general bombing of the port.—Reuter.

Coastal Area Surrenders

Bilbao, Aug. 27. The coastal area once held by the Republican forces, an area extending east and south-east of Santander, surrendered to-day to the Nationalists, who now control the Bilbao-Santander Road. At certain points, only eight miles separate the Nationalist and Castilian brigades from Asturias province, according to a message from Santander. Efforts are proceeding to mop up the interior round Santander, where all Republican units, mostly Basques, are roundly the country leaderless and surrendering en masse.—Reuter.

Italian Losses on Front

Rome, Aug. 27. The losses of the Italian volunteers on the Santander front during the recent offensive from August 14 to 23 are stated by a semi-official Italian news agency to amount to sixteen officers and 325 men killed and sixty officers and 1,616 men wounded.—Trans-Ocean.

PARIS SEES CONFLICT WILL BE LONG

Paris, Aug. 25. "The Shanghai situation is confused and the troubling factor is that the foreign consulates continue to suffer from the military activity of both parties," states "Le Temps" in dealing with the Sino-Japanese conflict.

"As long as respect for the concessions is not obtained, fear of the situation increases. It does not seem as though the great powers are at present considering a new demarche through diplomatic channels after the check to the British plan for the neutralization of the Shanghai area.

"The question now is whether Japan has decided to throw a large force into the field to safeguard her military prestige and whether China can support a long campaign on several fronts, for these points will determine how long the conflict will last."

"The 'Japan Times,' published in Kobe, does not hesitate to declare that the hostilities will last at least a year. However, Gen. Gen Sugiyama, the Japanese War Minister, declared that Japan will not allow herself to be drawn into a long war, and will obtain rapid success by changing her defensive for offensive tactics. Everything depends on the military force at the disposal of China. Precise information is lacking but it seems that China has means the importance of which is not suspected."

"The danger for Japan will be the multiplication of the number of fronts. Certainly she can expend considerable effort without using all the forces of the Empire but if she were obliged to divide her powers among several fronts, she could not bring the operations to a rapid conclusion as desired."

"Such difficulties may determine the two parties to leave the door open for negotiations which the diplomacy of the great Powers, particularly those with considerable interest in Far Eastern affairs, could then facilitate."—Havas.

Japan's Aims Seen

Paris, Aug. 24.

"It is not an outlet for excess population that Japan is seeking in China, but iron, coal, wool and even man power, and consumers for her own products, writes M. August Raynal in "L'Epoque."

Examining first the problem of man power, M. Raynal declares that Japanese workers cannot compete with Chinese workers, who are "stronger and with smaller needs. Man power in China is abundant and cheap, which would permit Japan to sell products manufactured in China on the world market at a price defying competition. And not only could Japan use the Chinese power, but his could nearly 100,000,000 people would be in the market for her goods."

The mineral wealth of Shansi, he continues, "would definitely permit the Japanese to supply their deficiencies in iron which has caused so much worry in military circles." The haste of Japan, he points out, is due to the fear that the unification and reorganization of China will make the task too difficult later on.—Thus Japan would be supplied with iron, coal and wool, and the Soviet Union also hopes to cultivate in the wool region of Manchuria and Mongolia.

As for oil, he asserts, she hopes to find that in Northern Sakhalin. As that half of Sakhalin belongs to the U.S.S.R., she will probably seek to acquire it and the Soviet Republic will probably be willing to cede it for compensation. In this manner, M. Raynal asserts, Japan would become completely independent of foreign sources of raw material.—Havas.

U. S. ANTI-WAR LEAGUE PROTESTS

Washington, Aug. 27. Demands for immediate invocation of the Kellogg pact and cessation of the Department of State's "attitude of vacillation" in the Sino-Japanese crisis were to-day sent to the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, by the American League Against War and Fascism.

"We are surprised," the statement read, "at your demand that we call off our picket line at the Japanese Embassy at the instant when American citizens are being slaughtered in China."

"The League demands immediate invocation of the Kellogg pact and urges the Department of State to cease its attitude of vacillation when the whole world is threatened by war mongers in Japan, Germany and Italy through aggression in China, Spain and Ethiopia."—United Press.

Japanese Stores Protected

San Francisco, Aug. 28. The chief of police has ordered that Japanese stores be guarded owing to the leniency of the anti-Japanese feeling in San Francisco's China Town.—Reuter.

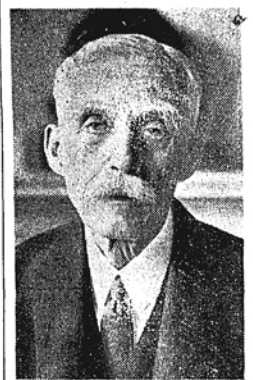
OBITUARY

Mr. Andrew Mellon

Southampton, N.Y. Aug. 26. Mr. Andrew Mellon, thrice Secretary of the Treasury and one-time United States Ambassador to Great Britain, died here to-day at the age of 82. Death was due to bronchial pneumonia and uremia.

Andrew William Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury under three Presidents and a dominating figure in national and international finance, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., the third of the five sons of Judge Thomas Mellon, a lawyer, banker and businessman. Andrew's paternal grandfather was a native of Ulster, Ireland, who had migrated to a farm in Pennsylvania.

Entering the Cabinet of President Harding in 1920 at the age of 66, he continued through the administration of President Coolidge and under President Hoover. Mr. Mellon attained world-wide prominence as a



Mr. Andrew Mellon

financier by the manner in which he guided the Treasury through the difficult post-war financing period when the war debt was greatly reduced. His administration of the finances of the Government made him an outstanding member of the Cabinet and his prestige grew increasingly with his service. His great aim was attaining a balanced budget.

In 1900, at the age of 45, Mr. Mellon married Nora McCullen, of Pittsburgh. They were divorced ten years later. Their two children, Ethel and Paul, remained with the father and upon them he devoted his undivided attention outside his office. Alisa moved to Washington with her father and presided over his home until her marriage in 1926 to David K. Este Bruce, son of Senator William Cabell Bruce, of Maryland. Paul was in school during his father's service at the Capital. Mr. Mellon was a member of the Presbyterian church and was chairman of the committee which raised a huge endowment fund to pension Presbyterian ministers. He also was active in other public and charitable enterprises. He and his brother Richard founded in 1913, the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research as a memorial to their father. Mr. Andrew Mellon had one of the finest art collections in the world.—Reuter.

Lord Rothschild

London, Aug. 27. Lord Rothschild, head of the English branch of the famous banking firm, died here to-day.—Reuter.

Herr Gustav Schlieper

Berlin, Aug. 24. Herr Gustav Schlieper, Director of the Deutsche Bank, has died at the age of 57.—Reuter.

Mr. J. R. Gillingham

Berkeley, Cal. Aug. 22. Mr. John Rowley Gillingham, former manager of the San Francisco office of the Hong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, died here to-day, at the age of 63. He managed the bank from 1922 to 1934.—United Press.

M. Alexandre Israel

Paris, Aug. 23. M. Alexandre Israel, Senator for the Aube department, and former French Minister of the Interior, M. Israel was Health Minister in the first Chautemps Cabinet.—Havas.

The Earl of Perth

London, Aug. 21. The Earl of Perth, who had been lying seriously ill in hospital at Rouen, France, since Tuesday when he underwent an operation, died yesterday afternoon.

He was the 15th Earl of Perth, and is succeeded in the Earldom and other dignities by his half-brother, Sir Eric Drummond, British Ambassador in Rome, who, before his appointment at the Quirinal, was Secretary-General of the League of Nations at Geneva.—Wireless through Reuter.

TRAVEL IN CHINESE TIBET—III

Peculiar Philosophy of Mass Prayer Production: Beautiful Flowers and Wild Berries

By J. HANSON-LOWE
(Copyright Reserved)

This interesting trip which occupied several months has been mentioned several times by Tibetans, but now Mr. J. Hanson-Lowe briefly relates his experiences with the people of the hinterland, their life, customs, religious ceremonies and political philosophy.

Finally we were able to set forth for Chanhua with the Tibetan guard. The first day's stage was pretty long. Until almost the journey's end we were travelling over the grasslands, now in a deeply cut valley where they were washing for gold, now over a high pass. At last a steep-walled, magnificently timbered valley was entered, and after an hour's further travel we reached a small Tibetan settlement presided over by a Tu Se. The latter lived in a large native tent, but inside what luxury. He had a real western bed—yet another of those excellent beds from the wrecked and plundered missionary hospital at Batang. The Litang hsiencheng had also been a proud possessor.

And the following morning his Tu Se-ship asked us to take his photograph. He was all prepared when we arrived, seated cross-legged on his hospital bed, surrounded by numerous photographs of friends and officials that fought for space with some hideous specimens of Victorian cheap glassware and pottery, such as one may see in the herbaria of the precincts of the Forbidden City in Peking. Nor must one forget the alarm clock. Outside the tent, one wall of which had been removed, the Tu Se's shaggy people crowded excitedly. But over his tent sat smiling blandly. He was used to the camera, quite at home in such fashionable watering-places as Tachienlu. The kodak had no mysteries for him.

Here we changed guard; the Tu Se gave us a letter of introduction to the next of his kind downstream, and we set off down the charming valley, gay with a thousand flowers. Shortly before halting for the night we passed the largest mandibromo, or mani pile, that we had yet seen. This is not to be confused with the labshu, or mounds of stones surmounted by pass-head, and upon which every passer-by throws a further stone in prayer flags that one sees at every gratitude (?) to the god of the mountain, for every mountain is so inhabited. The mandibromo on the other hand consists of a great pile of stones each of which, though as rough as a general contour as you wish, is neatly carved with Tibetan script, prayers and so forth. The one of which I am speaking was at least 300 yards long and probably more.

Mass Prayer Production

And here perhaps one may digress into one of the most interesting of Tibetan industries, that of the mass production of prayers. The greatest aim of every truly religious son of Lamaism is to present the gods with the greatest number of prayers possible and, to do this, as in the case of all-in-wrestling, every method is fair. The first method, of course, is the normal vocal one. On horseback the dutiful Tibetan may often be heard to give forth a continuous and monotonous chant for hours on end, the separate syllables being inaudible. At the same time he is probably functioning with his rosary. But this is, though a very honest method, a relatively slow-fire one. How much better it is to write out a great number of prayers on a flag, and stick this up on a roof-top; then, for every day in the wind the whole of the prayers are counted as said.

But there is a better method still. Go into any lamasary and you will see a great number of cylinders with vertical axis, made of wood and stuffed to utmost compression with prayers written out on cloth. Every time one rotates a cylinder once, the whole of the prayers have been uttered. And some of these cylinders weigh several tons. But why not add a little mechanical ingenuity that will turn the wheel for you even when you are not there? This is very easily done indeed. Almost every day you can see dozens of little stone-built huts by the roadside. Looking inside one can see the prayer cylinder nicely mounted and chasing round and round at a splendid speed thanks to the rushing water.

And even then our list is not complete. The portable model has not yet been introduced to you. In this case the cylinder is mounted on a handle, and is free to rotate on its axis. Attached to the cylinder is a short piece of string with a small weight fastened to it. By giving the whole a rotary motion with the hand, several hundred thousand prayers may be offered while discussing the latest gossip with your neighbour.

Praying from Left to Right

And so finally the mandibromo that made us digress: every time you walk or ride around it you have spoken every prayer written on the

The next day we passed up the steepest tributary valley we had so far encountered, leading out of the Yalung gorge. Soon we struck woodland, gay with wild roses, elderberry, wild cherry and countless varieties of wild flowers. At the head of this valley we passed through a forest of matted and tangled scrub oak, whose branches supported great hanging masses of grey-green moss. It was like an enchanted wood from the brush of Arthur Rackham. And so we reached the high grasslands once again, but not without the loss of a mule that hence forward was incapable of carrying a load, like the aged white horse that has exhausted itself a few days out from Tachienlu, and still followed us, riderless, with drooping head and sad eyes.

It seemed that we should never cease climbing, but the splendid view we enjoyed the higher we went made the climb less exhausting. That night we camped at a height that must have been near 12,000 ft., the highest figure we were to reach for a camp during the whole trip. I have not yet reduced my enormous numbers of aneroid values, and so as yet it is not possible to give the true height. In the valley below great herds of yak were pasturing, looking, as they moved, and from a distance, for all the world like a battalion of strange beetles.

Straining the Barometer

The next day we ascended a short way higher, and then entered a new valley, well wooded in parts with spruce and with hanging valleys that had once been glaciated. Later in the day we reached the head stream, from the valley a stiff climb to an ancient camp below the Sarala pass. Here we saw numbers of those glorious meconopsis, yellow lilies rather tulip-shaped, and with longish, spatulate furry leaves branching from the base of the stem. At the same time we noticed our men and guards were on their knees. Romantically, we imagined they must be praying to the spirit of the mountain. Actually they were gathering wild onions, for there were a great many. The sky darkened as we reached the Sarala. The pressure on my aneroid showed only 42½ centimetres of mercury. Forty centimetres was the limit of its readings, and I began to fear that I might have strained the instrument. This was the highest point we were destined to reach during the whole journey.

To the north and west great snow mountains showed on the skyline. In the valley to the west it was pouring with rain. The next moment we were lashed with hail lasting, fortunately, for a very short time. Descending the northern valley we soon entered the rhododendron and then the spruce zone, and camped for the night.

The next day we continued steadily downstream through glorious woodland bright with starry wild flowers. Soon after two p.m. we once again reached the brown Yalung river, crossed an interesting Tibetan cantilever bridge and at reached Chanhua on the fifth day of the fifth month of the Chinese calendar, and camped under some very high trees near the imposing ruins of the old fortress and one that, unlike its counterpart at Litang, did not harbour thousands of enormous ravens.

(To be Continued)

RELIEF FOR U.S.A. CITIZENS

Washington, Aug. 24.

So far as the Americans in Shanghai were concerned, the State Department was studying means of protecting them from threats of hunger and disease, declared Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in reply to a question at a press conference to-day.

Mr. Hull indicated that a substantial portion of the \$500,000 emergency appropriation allotted by Congress last week, would be allocated for relief refugee work after American Consular officials in China had conferred with the Red Cross administration.

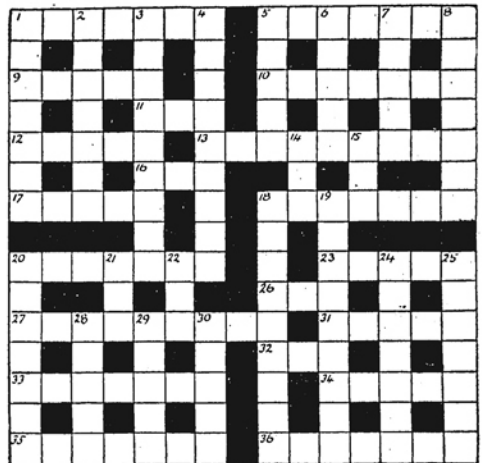
Asked whether the Government would force the evacuation of its remaining nationals if the warring troops invaded the International Settlement, the Secretary of State replied that he had not received any formal suggestions from officials in Shanghai.

It is stated that Mr. Hull's appeal to China and Japan to "refrain from resorting to war" had four purposes, three of which are said to be the bringing of moral pressure for a peaceful adjustment of Sino-Japanese differences, give admonition and final warning before the Neutrality Act is imposed and appease the ever-growing home pressure. Mr. Hull's refusal to pass judgment on the merits of the controversy indicates his determination to steer a middle course to peace.

President Roosevelt stated he had previously read and given his hearty approval to Mr. Hull's plea to China and Japan.—Reuter.

LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

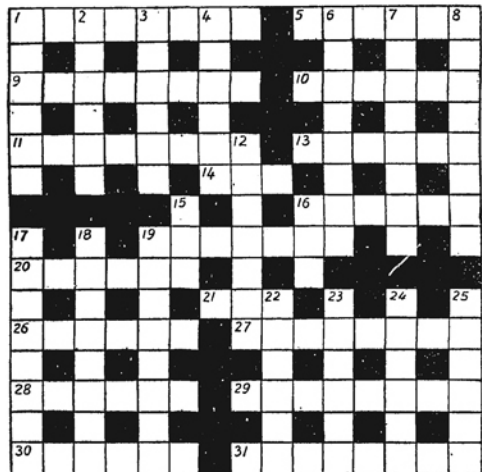


ACROSS

- 1 Suitable dwelling for Australian cricket fans?
- 5 This helps the sailor to weigh
- 9 Just round about
- 10 On this the orator speaks over the heads of his audience
- 11 This in a ring is splitting
- 12 Imitating a sharp sound
- 13 The end of this famous vessel is not final
- 16 One of the possible connections between a sailor and the sea
- 17 This animal heartless means a row
- 18 Warm material for a girl to be in
- 20 A wordy tome
- 22 Something to talk about
- 26 Only half a rescue
- 27 Able with favourite heart
- 31 The kingdom of an actual number
- 32 A bit of dinner
- 33 Stamp
- 34 Correct start of 12 across from the Zoo
- 35 Very much
- 36 Genuine

DOWN

- 1 Everything in the gardener's friend makes for stability
- 2 Moving name for the monarch of extinct birds?
- 3 I call ogee (anag.)
- 4 A small barrel
- 5 Name of a sick porker ever be this?
- 6 Did this Turk once have a heart of fire?
- 7 Trunk
- 8 "Lame run" (anag.)
- 14 Trudemen are trained to sing about this
- 15 Vehicle
- 18 Cross
- 19 The period following the biggest strike
- 20 Self-inflicted rather defeat
- 21 This act is rather a blow
- 22 This had to be put in, although it isn't
- 24 Soothe
- 25 A joint affair with teeth in its head
- 26 Tree
- 28 Ten is the middle of what is to be
- 30 Going in ends with a try



ACROSS

- 1 An inclination to write song?
- 2 What knights did is not considered upright
- 3 Describes work of a novel kind possibly
- 10 This is written
- 11 Its upright supporters complete the goal
- 13 He added fresh weight to the power of science
- 14 A rather thin bark
- 16 State started by a fool
- 17 The output of the branches of a growing affair
- 20 The answer to a rash bid?
- 21 Is down this is on a boat
- 26 Place
- 27 One never plays this well until one gets one's back up
- 28 What the sailor took the sailor took with him when he retired to the farm
- 29 "Cape riot" (anag.)
- 31 This is something not often seen
- 32 A scholastic appointment

DOWN

- 1 A sovereign container
- 2 The idea is to change it in time
- 3 Sarah's form of work
- 4 This country becomes impassable without the third letter
- 6 An addition in the fold
- 7 Number
- 8 Explode, but distinguished the wrong way at first
- 12 "Cad, liar" (anag.)
- 15 See 21 across
- 16 Pass this for the way
- 17 Apparently the heathen is not prompt in execution
- 18 Strong, in a way
- 19 It is not only flat-dwellers that suffer from these of course
- 22 Humanity in general
- 23 Let off
- 24 This and its fellows are often found under arms
- 25 Trophy for a champion hen?

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES



